

VOYAGE INTO THE LEVANT.

A Breife Relation of a Iourney, lately
performed by Master H. B. Gentleman,
from England by the way of *Venice*, into
Dalmatia, Scythonia, Bosnab, Hungary, Ma-
cedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Rhodes and
Egypt, unto Gran Cairo:

With particular observations concerning
the moderne condition of the *Turkes*, and
other people under that Empire.

The second Edition.



LONDON,

Printed by P. L. for Andrew Crooke, and are to be sold
at the Sign of the Star in Pauls Church-yard.

1636.

16637^B

VOYAGE INTO THE LEVANT.

A True Relation of a Journey, lately
performed by Master H. B. Gendeman,
from England by the way of Venice, into
Dalmatia, Slavonia, Hungary, Ma-
cedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Rhodes and
Egypt; into Great Cairo:

With particular observations concerning
the moderne condition of the Turkes, and
other people under that Empire.

The second Edition.
1637. C.T.S.



LONDON,

Printed by A. A. for A. W. Cooke, and are to be sold
at the signe of the Rose in Pauls Church-yard.
1637.



VOYAGE INTO THE LEVANT.

Intelleſtuall Complexions have no deſire ſo ſtrong, as that of *knowledge*; nor is any knowledge unto man ſo certaine, and pertinent, as that of humane affairs: This *experience* advances beſt, in obſerving of people, whoſe *inſtitutions* much differ from ours; for cuſtomes conformable to our owne, or to ſuch wherewith we are already acquainted, doe but repeat our old obſervations, with little acquiſt of new. So my former time ſpent in viewing *Italy*, *France*, and ſome little of *Spain*, being countries of Chriſtian inſtitution, did but repreſent in a ſeverall circle, the effect of what I knew before.

Then ſeeing the cuſtomes of men are much ſwayed by their naturall diſpoſitions, which are originally imprinted and compoſed by the Climate whole ayre, and influence they receive, it ſeemes naturall, that

A Voyage into the *Levant*.

to our *North-West* parts of the World, no people should be more averse, and strange of behaviour, then those of the *South-East*: Moreover, those parts being now possess'd by the *Turkes*, who are the only moderne people, great in action, and whose Empire hath so suddenly invaded the World, and fixt it selfe such firme foundations as no other ever did; I was of opinion, that he who would behold these times in their greatest glory, could not finde a better *Scene* then *Turky*: these considerations sent me thither, where my generall purpose gave me foure particular cares: First, to observe the Religion, Manners, and Policie of the *Turkes*, not perfectly, (which were a taske for an inhabitant rather then a passenger,) but so farre forth, as might satisfie this scruple, (to wit,) whether to an unpartiall conceit, the *Turkish* way appeare absolutely barbarous, as we are given to understand, or rather an other kinde of civilitie, different from ours, but no lesse pretending: Secondly, In some measure, to acquaint my selfe with those other sects which live under the *Turkes*, as *Greekes*, *Armenians*, *Freinks*, and *Zinganaes*, but especially the *Jewes*; a race from all others so averse both in nature and institution, as glorying to single it selfe out of the rest of mankind, remaines obstinate, contemptible, and famous: Thirdly, to see the *Turkish* Army, then going against *Poland*, and therein to note, whether their discipline *Military* encline to ours, or else be of a new mould, though not without some touch, from the countries they have subdued; and whether it be of a frame apt to confront the Christians, or not: The last and choice piece of my intent, was to view

Great Cairo; and that for two causes; first, it being clearly the greatest concourse of Mankind in these times, and perhaps that ever was; there must needs be some proportionable spirit in the Government: for such vaste multitudes, and those of wits so deeply malicious, would soone breed confusion, famine, and utter desolation; if in the *Turkish* domination there were nothing but sottish sensualitie, as most *Christians* conceive: Lastly, because *Egypt* is held to have beene the fountaine of all *Science*, and *Arts civill*, therefore I did hope to finde some sparke of those cinders not yet put out; or else in the extreme contrarietic, I should receive an impression as important, from the secular view of so great a revolution; for above all other senses, the eye having the most immediate, and quicke commeree with the soule, gives it a more siner touch then the rest, leaving in the fancy somewhat unutterable; so that an eye witnesse of things conceives them with an *imagination* more complete, strong, and intuitive; then he can either apprehend, or deliver by way of relation; for relations are not only in great part false, out of the relaters mis-information, vanitie, or interest; but which is unavoidable, their choice, and frame agrees more naturally with his judgement, whose issue they are, then with his readers; so as the reader is like one feasted with dishes fitter for another mans stomacke, then his owne; but a traveller takes with his eye, and care, only such *occurrences* into observation, as his owne apprehension affects, and through that *sympathy*, can digest them into an experience more naturall for himselfe, then he could have done the notes of ano-

ther: Wherefore I desiring somewhat to informe my selfe of the *Turkish* Nation, would not sit downe with a booke knowledge thereof, but rather (through all the hazard and endurance of travell,) receive it from mine owne eye not dazled with any affection, prejudicacy, or mist of education, which preoccupate the minde, and delude it with partiall *ideas*, as with a false glasse, representing the *object* in colours, and proportions untrue: for the just censure of things is to be drawn from their *end* whereto they are aymed, without requiring them to our customes, and ordinances, or other impertinent respects, which they acknowledge not for their touch-stone: wherefore hee who passes through the severall educations of men, must not try them by his owne, but weyning his mind from all former habice of *opinion*, should as it were putting off the old man, come fresh and sincere to consider them: This preparation was the cause, why the superstition, policie, entertainments, diet, lodging, and other manners of the *Turkes*, never provoked me so farre, as usually they doe those who catechize the world by their owne home; and this also barres these observations from appearing beyond my owne closet, for to a minde posselt with any set doctrine, their unconformitie must needs make them seeme unsound, and extravagant, nor can they comply to a rule, by which they were not made. Neverthelesse considering that *experience* forgotten is as if it never had beene, and knowing how much I ventured for it, as little as it is, I could not but esteeme it worth retaining in my owne memory, though not transferring to others: hereupon I have

in

in these lines registred to my selfe, what soever most tooke me in my journey from *Venice* into *Turky*.

First, I agreed with a *Tanizary* at *Venice*, to find me Dyet, Horse, Coach, Passage, and all other usuall charges, as farre as *Constantinople*: Then upon the seventh of *May*, 1634. I embark'd on a *Venetian Gally* with a *Caravan* of *Turkes*, and *Jewes* bound for the *Levant*, not having any *Christian* with them besides my selfe: this occasion was right to my purpose; for the familiaritie of bed, board, and passage together, is more opportune to disclose the customes of men, then a much longer habitation in Cities, where societie is not so linkt, and behaviour more personate, then in travell, whose common sufferings endear men, laying them open, and obnoxious to one another: The not having any other *Christian* in the *Caravan* gave mee two notable advantages: First, that no other mans errors could draw either hatred, or engagement upon me; then I had a freedom of complying upon occasion of questions by them made; whereby I became all things to all men, which let me into the breasts of many.

The *Gally* lying that day, and night in Port at *Lio*, set Sayle the next morne, and in 24. houres, arrived at *Rovinto* a *Venetian* Citie in *Istria*: it stands in a creeke of the *Adriatique*, upon a hill promontory which hath two thirds washed by the *Sea*; the South-East side joynted to the Continent; the soyle rocky, and barren, as all that side along the *Gulfe*; it is an hundred miles from *Venice*, and therefore being so farre within the *Gulf*, is not fortified as against much danger, yet hath it a pretty wall, and forresse with a small Garrison:
from

from thence we came to *Zara*: this Citie stands in *Dalmatia*, and of all others within the Gulf, is by reason of the situation, most apt to command the whole *Adriatique*, and therefore has formerly beene attempted by the *Turke*; wherefore the *Venetians* have fortified it extraordinarily, and now though in times of firme peace, keepe it with strong companies both of Horse, and Foot: The *Generall* of the Horse came in another *Gally* with us, he was first welcomed with a volley of great, and small shot from the walles; then by three Nobles therein severall Offices commanding, he was accompanied to the *Townehall*, where his brieve Patent once read, he had the Staffe, and Precedency of his predecessour: after a dayes view of this place, we Sayled to *Spalatro* a Citty of *Sclavonia*, kept by the *Venetians* as their onely *Emporium* plyed successively with two *Gallies*, which carry betweene *Venice*, and that place, such merchandize as are transported into *Turky*, or from thence brought in: it stands in a most pleasant valley on the South side of great mountaines: in the wall toward the Sea, appeares a great remainder of a gallery in *Dioclesian* his Palace: Southward of the towne is the Sea which makes an open Port capable of ten, or twelue *Gallies*; without is an unsecure Bay for great Ships, at the entrance above halfe a mile broad; yet not so renowned for the skill of *Othavius*, who chained it up, when he besieged *Salona*, as for the fierce resolution of *Vulturnus*, and his company there taken: in this Towne the *Venetians* allow the great *Turke* to take custome of the Merchandize, whereupon there resides his *Emir* or *Treasurer* who payes him thirtie five thousand *Dollars* a year.

yeare, as himselfe, and others told me: there are high wallcs, and strong companies to guard this City; yet I heard their chiefe safety to be in, having so un-usell, and small an *Haven*, wherefore the *Turke* esteemes *Spalatro* in effect, but as a land towne, nor so much worth as his present custome, and so covets it not like *Sara*, for if he did, he has a terrible advantage upon it, having taken from the *Venetians* *Clyssi*, not above fower miles off; which is the strongest land fortresse that I ever beheld.

At *Spalatro* having stayd three dayes, our *Caravan* was furnished with horses; the first journey we began about Sunset our lodging two miles of we pitch'd upon a little hill, growne over with *Iuniper*, once the seat of *Salona* a city famous; for their bravery against *Octavius*; there is not now so much as a ruine left, excepting a poore piece of *Dioclesians* aqueduct: Hence wee passed the *Hilles* of *Daglion* far higher then the *Alpes*; and so steep, as in our descent for three dayes together, it was a great precipice, then that halfe day his comming downe from Mount *Cenis*, into *Piemont*; having for the most part, rode thus nine dayes, wee came into a spacious, and fruitefull playne, which at the *West*, where wee entered, at least ten miles over, is on the *North*, and *South* sides immured with ridges of easy, and pleasant hilles, still by degrees, straightning the playne, till after six or seven miles riding, it grows not above a mile broad: there found wee the City *Sarab*, which extends from the one side, to the other, and takes up part of both *Ascents*; at the *East* end standes a castle upon a steepe rocke commanding the *Towne*, and passage

East-ward: This is the *Metropolis* of the kingdome of *Bosnah*: it is but meanely built, and not great, reckoning about fourescore *Mescheets*, and twentie thousand houses.

In my three dayes aboad, the most notable things I found, was the goodnesse of the water, and vaste, almost *giant-like* stature of the men, which with their bording upon *Germany*, made me suppose them to be the off-spring of those old *Germans* noted by *Cæsar*, and *Tacitus* for their huge size; which in other places, is now degenerate into the ordinary proportions of men: Hence at our departure, we went along with the *Bashaw* of *Bosnah* his troopes going for the warre of *Poland*; they were of *Horse*; and foot betweene sixe or seven thousand, but went scattering: the *Bashaw* not yet in person, and the taking leave of their friends, Spirited many with drinke, discontent, and insolency; which made them fitter company for the *Divell*, then for a *Christian*: my self after many launces, and knives threatned upon me, was invaded by a drunken *Tanizary*, whose iron Mace entangled in his other furniture gave me time to flee among the Rocks, whereby I escap'd untoucht; Thus marcht we ten dayes through a hilly country, cold, not inhabited, and in a manner a continued Wood, most of *Pine* trees: at length we reached *Fallorjab*, a pretty little Towne upon the confines of *Hungary*, where the Campe staying some dayes, we left them behind, and being to passe a Wood neere the *Christian* country, doubting it to be (as confines are) full of Thieves, we divided our *Cavean* of sixscore *Horse* in two parts; halfe with the Persons, and
Goods

Goods of lest esteeme, we sent a day before the rest, that so the thieves having a bootie, might be gone before we came; which hapned accordingly; they were robbed; one thiefe, and two of ours slaine; some hundred *dollars* worth of goods lost: The next day we passed, and found fixteene thieves, in a narrow passage, before whom, we set a good guard of *Hangkenze*, and *Pistols*, till the weaker sort passed by: so in three dayes, we came safe to *Belgrada*.

This Citie anciently called *Taurunum*, or *Alba Graea* was the *Metropolis* of *Hungary* till wonne by *Sultan Solymán* the second, in the yeare 1525. it is one of the most pleasant, stately, and commodious situations that I have seene: it stands most in a bottom encompassed *East-ward*, by gentle and pleasant ascents, employed in Orchards, or Vines *South-ward* is an easie hill, part possest with buildings, the rest a burying place of well-nigh three miles in compasse, so full of graves as one can be by another: the *West* side yields a right magnificent aspect, by reason of an eminency of land jetting out further then the rest, and bearing a goodly strong *Castle* whoses walles are two miles about, excellently fortified with a dry ditch, and other works: this *Castle* on the *West* side is washed by the great River *Sava*, which on the North of the Citie, looses it selfe in the *Danubius*, of old called *Ister* now *Dunay*, and is held the greatest River in the world, deepe and dangerous for Navigation, runnes *East-ward*, into the *Euxine* or *blacke* Sea, in its passage receiving fiftie and odd Rivers, most of them navigable: two rarities I was told of this river, and with my owne experience, found true:

one was that at mid-day, and mid-night, the streame
 ranges slower by much then at other times; this they
 finde by the noyse of those Boat-milles, whereof
 there are about twenty, like those upon the *Rhone* at
Lyon; their clackers beate much slower, at those
 times then else, which argues like difference in the
 motion of the wheele, and by consequence of the
 streame; the cause is neither any *rafters*, nor stop of
 current by *dams* or otherwise, for there is no increase
 of water observed: The other wonder is that where
 those two great *currents* meete, their waters mingle
 no more then water, and oyle; nor that either floats
 above other, but joyne unmixed; so that neere the
 middle of the river, I have gone in a Boat, and tasted
 of the *Danuby* as cleare, and pure as a well; then put-
 ting my hand not an inch further, I have taken of the
Sava as troubled as a streete channell, casting the gra-
 vell in my teeth; yet did it not taste *unctuous*, as I ex-
 pected, but hath some other secret ground of its *un-
 tipshy* which though not easily found out, is very ef-
 fectually; for they run thus three score miles together,
 and for a dayes journey, I have beene an eye witness
 thereof,

The Castle is excellently furnished with Artillery,
 and at the entrance, their stables are well stocked with
 some 40. or 50. faire Brasse peeces, most bearing the
 Armes, and inscription of *Ferdinand* the Emperour;
 that which to me seemed strangest in this Castle, & for
 I had free libertie to pry up, and downe, was a round
 Tower, called the *Zindan*, a creature not by them
 devised, and seldome practised, it is like old *Rome*
Genome; the Tower is large, and round; but within
 several

severed into many squares of long beames, set on end about foure foot a sunder; each beame was stuck fretted with great flesh-hookes, the person condemned was naked let fall amongst those hookes, which gave him a quicke, or lasting misery, as he chanc'd to light: then at the bottome, the river is let in by *grates*, whereby all putrifaction was washt away: Within this great *Castle*, is another little one, with works of its owne; I had like to have miscarried, with approaching the *entrance*, but the rude noise, and worse lookes of the *Guard*, gave me a timely apprehension with sudden passage, and humiliation to sweeten them, and get off: for as I after learnt, there is kept great part of the *Gran Signior* his treasure, to be ready when he warres on that side the *Empire*; it is death for any *Turke*, or *Christian* to enter; and the *Capitaine* is never to goe forth without particular licence from the *Emperour*: Here the *Basha* of *Temeswar* joyning the people of *Buda*, and his owne, with those of *Belgrade*, and *Bosnah*, they were held incamped on the *South-side* of the *Towne*, yet not so severely, but the *Spabyes*, *Lamizaries*, and *Venturiers*, had leave to go before to the generall *Rendivouz*, as they pleased, though most of them stayed to attend the *Bashas*; they there expected *Murad Basha*; he five dayes after our arrivall, came in with few Foot, but foure thousand Horse, of the *Spaby Timariots*; such brave Horses, and Men so dextrous in the use of the *Lance* I had not seene: then was made publique Proclamation to hang all such *Lamizaries*, as should be found behind these Forces: with them the next day we set forward for *Sophya*, which in twelve dayes

we reacht; The *Basbaes* did not goe all in company, but setting forth about an houre, one after another, drew out their troopes in length, without confusion; not in much exact order of *File* and *Rank*, as neere no enemy: in this and our former March, I much admired, that we had a *Caravan* loaded with *Clothes*, *Silkes*, *Tissues*, and other rich commodities, were so safe, not only in the maine Army, but in stragling troopes, amongst whom we often wandred by reason of recovering the *Jewes Sabbath*; but I found the cause to be the crueltie of *Iustice*; for thieves upon the way are empaled without delay, or mercy; and there was a *Saniacke* with two hundred Horse, who did nothing but coast up, and downe the country, and every man who could not give a faire account of his being where he found him, was presently strangled, though not knowne to have offended: for their *justice* although not so rash as we suppose, yet will rather cut off two *innocent* men, then let one *offender* escape; for in the execution of an *innocent*, they thinke if hee be held guiltie, the *example* works as well as if he were guiltie indeed; and where a constant deniall makes the *fact* doubted, in that execution, the resentment so violent terrifies the more, therefore to prevent disorders sometimes, in the beginnings of warre, *colourable* punishments are used, where *just* ones want: this speedy and remorselesse severity makes that when their great Armies lye about any *Towne*, or *passe*, no man is endamaged, or troubled to secure his goods; in which respect, it pretends more effect upon a bad age then our *Christian commiseration*, which is so easily abused, as we cannot raise

two, or three *Companies* of Souldiers, but they pilfer, and rifle wheresoever they passe: wherein the want of crueltie upon *delinquents* causes much more oppression of the *Innocent*, which is the greatest crueltie of all: yet without their Army, there want not scandals; for in the way, we passed by a *Palanga*, which is a Village fortified with mud walles against Thieves; where we found a small *Caravan* to have beene assaulted the day before, and divers remaining fore wounded: for through all *Turky*, especially in places *desert* there are many *Mountainers*, or *Outlawes*, like the wild *Irish*, who live upon spoyle, and are not held members of the State, but enemies, and used accordingly: In all our march, though I could not perceive much *discipline* as nor neere an adverse partie; yet I wondred to see such a multitude so cleare of *confusion*, *violence*, *want*, *sicknesse*, or any other *disorder*; and though we were almost three-score thousand, and sometimes found not a towne in 7. or 8. dayes; yet was there such plentie of good *Bisket*, *Rice*, and *Mutton*, as wheresoever I passed up, and downe to view the *Spahyes*, and others in their tents, they would often make me sit, and eate with them very plentifull, and well: The severall *Courts* of the *Bashas* were served in great state; each of them having three or fourescore *Camels*, besides sixe or seven score *Carts*, to carry the *Baggage*: and vvhhen the *Basha* himselfe tooke Horse, hee had five or sixe *Coaches*, covered vvith *Cloth of Gold*, or rich *tapestry*, to carry his vvives; some had vvith them *twelve* or *fourteen*; the least *ten*, vvho vvhen they entred the *Coach*, there were men set on each side, holding up a

rovve

rowe of *sapestry*, to cover them from being seene by the people, although they were after the *Turkish* manner muffled that nothing but the eye could appeare: beside these wives, each *Basha* hath as many, or likely more *Catamites*, which are their serious loves; for their Wives are used (as the *Turkes* themselves told me) but to dresse their meat, to *Latundresse*, and for reputation; The Boyes likely of twelve, or fourteene yeares old, some of them not above nine, or ten, are usually clad in *Velvet*, or *Scarlet*, with guilt *Scymitars*, and bravely mounted, with *sumptuous furniture*; to each of them a Souldier appointed, who walkes by his bridle, for his safetie: when they are all in order, there is excellent *Sherbets* given to any who will drinke; then the *Basha* takes Horse, before whom ride a doozen, or more, who with ugly Drums, brasse Dishes, and wind instruments, noise along most part of the Journey: before all, there goe Officers, who pitch his Tent, where he shall dine or lodge: when meate is served up, especially at night, all the people give three great Shoutes: These are the chiefe ceremonies I remember.

That which secured, and emboldned my enquiry, and passage these twelve dayes March, was an accident the first night; which was thus: the Camp being pitch'd on the Shoare of *Danubius*, I went, (but timorously) to view the Service about *Murath Basha's* Court, where one of his favorite Boyes espying me to be a Stranger, gave mee a Cup of *Sherbet*; I in thanks, and to make friends in Court, presented him with a Pocket *Looking Glasse*, in a little *Ivory Case*, with a *Combe*; such as are sold at *Westminster-hall* for four

four or five shillings a piece: The youth much taken therewith, ran, and shewed it to the *Bashaw*, who presently sent for me; and making me sit, and drink *Coffee* in his presence, called for one that spake *Italian*; then demanding of my condition, purpose, country, and many other particulars; it was my fortune to hit his humour so right, as at last, he asked if my Law did permit me to serve under them going against the *Polacks* who is a *Christian*; promising with his hand upon his breast, that if I would, I should be inrolled of his Companies, furnished with a good Horse; and of other necessaries be provided with the rest of his Household; I humbly thanked him, for his favour, and told him that to an *Englishman* it was lawfull to serve under any who were in League with our *King*, and that our *King* had not only a League with the *Gran Signior*, but continually held an *Embassador* at his Court, esteeming him the greatest *Monarch* in the *World*: so that my Service there, especially if I behaved my selfe not unworthy of my *Nation*, would be exceedingly well received in *England*; and the *Polacks*, though in name a *Christian*, yet of a *Sect*, which for *Idolatri*, and many other points, we much abhorred; wherefore the *English* had of late, helpt the *Muscovite* against him, and would be forwarder under the *Turkes*, whom we not only honored for their glorious actions in the world; but also loved, for the kinde *Commerce* of *Trade* which we finde amongst them: But as for my present engagement to the warre, with much sorrow, I acknowledged my incapacie, by reason I wanted *language*; which would not only render me incapable
C of

Commands, and so unserviceable, but also endanger me in tumults, where I appearing a Stranger, and not able to expresse my affection, might be mistaken, and used accordingly; wherefore I humbly entreated his Highnesse leave to follow my poore affaires, with an eternall oblige to *Blas* this honourable favour wheresoever I came: He forthwith bade me doe as liked me best; wherewith I tooke my leave, but had much confidence in his favour, and went often to observe his Court. In this journey we passed through a pretty little towne, called *Nisse*; where we stayed while the *Jewes* kept their *Sabbaths*: here a little before night, *Wine* having posselt a *Tamizary*, and one other *Turke*, who rode in my Coach, they fell out with two countrey fellowes, and by violence tooke an Axe from one of them, not to rob him, but for present use thereof; which being done, I gave him his Axe againe, as not willing in that place, to have so much as the beholders part in a quarrell: These fellowes dogg'd us: the *Tamizary* they missed, but at mid-night came to our Coach where we slept, and opened the cover; wherewith I speaking in *Italian*, they knew me; wherefore leaving mee, they drew the *Turke* by necke, and shoulders, and gave him two blowes with *Scymitars*, one over the arme, the other upon the head, in such sort as we left him behind in great danger of death: they fled; I was found there all bloody, and so taken, had surely the next day beene executed, but that within lesse then halfe an houre, the hurt person comming to his senses, cleared me, telling how it came, and by whom.

Thus in twelue dayes, we came to *Sophya*, the chiefe

chiefe Citie (after the *Turkish* division) of *Bulgary*, but according to the other *Geography*, it stands in *Macedonia*, upon the confines of *Thessaly*; nor hath it yet lost the old *Grecian* civility, for of all the *Cities* I ever passed either in *Christendome*, or without, I never saw any where a stranger is lesse troubled either with *affronts*, or *gaping*: it stands almost in the midst of a long, and fruitfull valley; on the *North-side* about foure miles distant, runnes a ridge of low hills; *South-ward* three miles of stands an high, and steepe mountain, where Snow appears all the yeare: the *Jewes* and *Christians* have here the doores of their houses little above three foot high, which they told me was, that, the *Turkes* might not bring in their *Horses*, who else would use them for *Stables* in their travell; which I noted for a signe of greater slavery then in other places.

Here is the Seat of the *Beglerbeg* or *Viceroy* of all *Greece*, by the *Turkes* called *Rumely*; with many brave *Meschees*, especially the great one in the middle of the *Towne*, and another on the *South-side*, with a magnificent *Colledge*: it hath many stately *Hanes* or *Kirevan serabes*, and exquisite *Bathes*, the principall hath a hot Fountaine: Here the businesse of our *Carevan* ended, nor had my *Ianizary* much desire to take any of new; for he naturally having more of the *Merchant* in him, then of the *Souldier*, would not goe further for feare of being forced to the warre; wherefore he stayed twentie dayes at *Sophya*, till the Campe was removed, and the *Grana Signior* returned to *Constantinople*; Thus I neither saw the *Emperours* Person, nor the maine body of the *Army*; only

herein was my successe short: as soone as the *Tanizany* thought the coast cleare, we went foure *Coaches* in three dayes to *Potarzeeke*: the passage is famous for *Antiquities*: sixteene, or eighteene miles *Eastward* of *Sophya*, we past over the Hill *Rhodope* where *Orpheus* lamented his *Euridice*: it hath divers inequalities of ground, none very steepe, all covered with Low Woods, now watched with divers, who by reason of the frequent robberies there committed, doe by little *Drums*, give the inhabitants warning of all suspicious passengers: In the lowest of those descents runnes a little Brooke, of which I conjectured, and a learned *Iew*, (to whom I owe most of my information), confirmed, that the old *Poets* had made the River *Strymon*, where the disconsolate *Orpheus* was torne in pieces by the *Thracian Dames*; for that place hath ever beene uncertainly reckoned, to *Macedonia*, *Thrace*, and *Thesaly*.

At last we came to an high, and large mountain, of a dayes journey over; the *Iew* held it to be the *Thermopyla*; a place as stoutly contested for of old, as now the *Pasolins* with us; herewith he told me that *Easterne* custome of wearing *Turbans* came from thence; and that how once the *Barbarous* people having the *Grecian Army* at a great advantage, there was no other remedy, but that some few should make good that narrow passage, while the maine of the Army might escape away; there were brave Spirits who undertooke it; and knowing they went to an unevitable death, they had care of nothing but *sepulture*, which of old was much regarded; wherefore each of them carryed his winding sheet

sheete wrapt about his head, and then with losse of their owne lives saved their fellowes: whereupon for an honourable memoriall of that exploit, the *Levantine*s used to wrap white linnen about their heads, and the fashion so derived upon the *Turke*.

This may be the Story of *Leonidas* with his three hundred *Spartanes*, but corrupted by time, and tradition: when I had considered the passage, it seemed capable of his relation; and this might well be the *Thermopyla*, if they were so neere the *Philippick* Fields; for beside his confession, the tradition of divers there inhabiting, and all concordance of *Scorries* assure us, that the *Champaigne* betweene this *Mountaine* and *Philippopolis*, of above fortie or fifty miles long, was from that Citie built by *Philip*, called *Camp Philippi*, famous for the *Roman* civill warres, there decided in two Battels; the first betweene *Cesar*, and *Pompey*; The other betweene *Augustus* and *Mark Antony*, against *Brutus* and *Cassius*: the Plaine, but that it is a Valley, much resembles our Downes of *Marleborough*, where the *Saxons* as it is thought had a great Battell: for just in that manner, there yet remained the heapes where the slaine were buried, and good part of the Trenches: the two Battels were fought fiftene or eightene miles asunder, as appears by the *Sepulchers*, and the Trenches; *Cesar* was next the Hill; the other neerer *Philippopolis*: which for want of other authoritie, I conjectured thus; First, in *Cesar*s Battell there dyed but fiftene thousand; two hundred; in the other almost twice as many; this proportion is made good in the heaps, those toward *Philippopolis* being greater, and much

more in number then the other: then *Cesar* Writes that after *Pompey*, and the maine of his Army was fled, a residue not yet disperst retired to a hill fixe miles of, which had a River runne under it; This squares right with a hill on the *South-side* of *Potarzeeke*, a little Towne betweene the two *Campes*, and where my two dayes abode, gave me leasure to reade *Cesar* his Commentary thereon; which on purpose I carryed to conferre upon the Place, for the better impression: This *Potarzeeke* had it not beene remarkable for the place, was not worth mention; for it is but a small Towne reckoning not above foure thousand houses, but is very pleasant with hilles, and a River *South-ward*.

Hence we passed *East-ward*, through the rest of the Plaine along the Monuments of *Brutus*, and *Cassius* his defeature: the *Tumuli* are many, some great, some small, more or lesse close together, as the slaughter hapned, and reach at least eight or nine miles in length, extending as it seemes the flight did, towards *Philippopolis*, now in *Turkish* called *Philibee*, where in two dayes we arrived.

A little before the *Citie*, on the *North-side*, wee saw the *Gran Signior* his Stable of Camels, where is Place, and Order for five thousand Camels, which carry his provision when he Warrs on this side his Empire; and then the generall *Rendezvous* uses to be in these *Philippick* Fields, now termed the Plaine of *Potarzeeke*, through which also runnes the River *Marissa*, in some places called *Hekrus*, shallow but very broad: over this River at the North entry of *Philibee*, is a vaste Wooden Bridge, more then a quarter

of

of a mile long; Through the middest of this *Citie*, from *North* to *South*, runnes a ridge of rocky hilles, partly taken up with buildings; the rest with Sepulchres; among which I found a little *Greeke Chapel*, built in the old *Gentilisme*; as a *Greeke* told me, and it appears also by the round forme, with equall division of *Altars*; there remains nothing remarkable: After five dayes stay, we went foure dayes journey through many pretty Townes of *Thrace*, till we came to the chiefe *Citie* thereof, and one of the principall in all *Turky*: This is *Andrinople* in *Turkish* - *Heidriance*, of *Hadrian*, who repaired it: originally it was styled *Orestia* from its Founder; for as the *Greekes* there pretend, it was built by *Orestes* Sonne to *Agamemnon*: Vntill the conquest of *Constantinople*, it was the *Turkes* Emperiall Seat: *North-East North*, and *North-West*, lye certaine Low and easie hilles, amongst which glides the little River *Tuny*, from the *North-side*, of the *Citie* to the *West*, where meeting a branch of the *Mariffa*, it passes a mile or more *South-East*, where joyning with the other branch, it runs stately through the adjoyning Plaine, on which *Zerxes* first Mustered his vaste Army, when he had passed the *Hellepont*.

This *Citie* among divers other names, hath beene called *Trimontium*, because it stands upon three little hilles, or rather one low Hill, with three eminencies; the middest is the highest, and largest, upon the top whereof, as the crowne, and glory of the other buildings, stands a stately *Mescheeto* built by *Sultan Solyman* the Second, with foure high, and curious *Spyes*, at each corner one, as the manner of *Turky* is;

not

not upon the Church like our Steeples, but from the Ground; each of them hath three rounds on the outside, for the Priests walke, and at the top a great Globe, and halfe-moone of Gold: The Body of the *Moskees* like those of *Constantinople* (though farre more curious) is at the bottome quadrangular, having foure Stories in heighth; the two uppermost so contracted, as that division which quarters the two lowest into foure angles a piece, casts each of them into eight; at either angle of the upper story is a great round *Pyramide*: they support the rooffe, in forme round, and eminent, all covered with Lead, upon the top whereof is set a globe of Gold, whereon stand a golden pillar, and an halfe-moone: at the bottome of this building are made ten conduits with Cocks, on the North-side, and as many on the South, for people to wash before Divine-Services; to which use also on the West-side, in the Church-yard are thirty, or fortie Cocks under a fountaine so sumptuous, as excepting one at *Palermo*, I have not seene a better in *Christendome*; on the East-side are the chiefe Priests lodgings, and garden; round the Church-yard are *Gloysters*, *Bathes*, a Colledge with lodging for Priests, and other necessary Offices, all covered with large round Tunnells of Lead: This edifice is not great, but of structure so neate, and that so advantaged by situation, as renders it not only stately, and magnificent, but with such a delicacy as I have not seene in any other place, no nor in *Italy*: Beside this *Moskees*, there is another brave one with foure Spyes, built by *Sultan Selym*, and many other of two a piece, with faire Colledges, *Gloysters*, and *Bathes*, equall to the *Monasteries*

series of any one *Citie* in *Christendome*, for qualitie, though not in numbers it hath also many faire *Houses*, all covered in like manner; so likewise are their *Besfestins*, or *Exchanges*, whereof it hath foure or five, some not much inferiour to ours in *London*, especially one, which I guessed halfe a mile in length, and richly furnish with *Wares*: the chiefe *Bridges* are foure, vaste, and high, all of *Stone*: from the *South* bridge is the best view of the *Citie*, where it makes a gallant shew. There yet remaine the walles of the old *Tower*, which now containe the fourth, and worst part, inhabited by *Kinganes*, *Christians*, *Turkes*, and others esteemed as refuse people. A little without the *Citie Northward*, stands the *Gran Signior* his *Serraglio*, with a *Parke* walled, some three miles compassed: The *Palace* is very low, all covered with *Lead* rising up for a *Star*, into a sharpe round, and serves but for a *Garden-house* for pleasure: it is kept by his *Admirall*, to entertaine, not only the *Gran Signior* but in his absence, many *Bashas*, or other principall commanders. After ten dayes stay at *Constantinople*, we rode up and downe as businesse required, to *Burgaz*, *Chirio*, and divers other pretty *Townes*, all of them adorned with daintie *Academies*, *Colleges*, *Hospitals*, *Princes*, and *Bridges*: for it is in *Turky* as in other *Kingdomes*, the nearer to the *Imperiall Citie*, the more stately is the countrey inhabited: having thus travelled five dayes, we came to *Selimbria*, of old *Selymbria*, no great *Towne*, but bigger then the rest, and very ancient: the old *Castle* and walles not quite demolished: It stands upon the *South end* of a long,

but low hill : the other three points are encompassed by Sea, with a rocky, and unsafe Port; from whence on the other side of the Bay, you may discern a round Hill, upon which remaine some ruines of the old Citie *Heraclea* : Here we stayed two dayes, then with some diversion, in three more, we reacht *Constantinople* : Thus had we made from *Spalatro* fiftie two dayes journey, and as many in severall abodes; ever lodging upon the ground, for the most part, in open Fields; and passing by land *fifteene* hundred miles *English*; not in the direct way, for that had beene shorter, but as led by the businesse of the *Jews*, who were Parrons of the *Caravan* : *Constantinople* by the *Turkes* called *Stambole*, (which as they toll me signifies *faith*, and *plentie*) both an uncertaine originall; is famous for its ruine under the Emperour *Severus*, and its reparation by *Constantine* : Other times it hath beene sackt, but finally *Ann. 1453.* lost by another *Constantine*, as the former gave to another *Hellen* : in this losse it may be said to have gained; for it is since at an higher glory, then it was before, being made Head of a farre greater Empire : of old it was ever baited, by the *Thracians* on the one side, and *Grecians* on the other; but now it commands over both : I stayed here but five dayes, wherefore I had not leisure for much observation : in this halt, I put my thoughts upon two points; First, to view the chiefe *publique fights*; then to consider the judgement of those ancient Emperours, who so often thought of transferring the Seat of the Empire from *Rome*, thither : for the first, the Emperours Person I could not see, who was then at *Scutari* which is as it were
part

part of *Constantinople*, though severed by the mouth of the blacke Sea a mile over: The *Seraglio* I saw as farre as Strangers use, having acceſſe into the ſecond Court: The building low, and outwardly but meane; with a low *Cloyſter* of many ſmall pillars: the inſide I ſaw not; but an infinite ſwarme of *Officers*, and *Attendants* I found, with a ſilence, and reverence, ſo wonderfull, as ſhew'd in what awe they ſtand of their *Soveraigne*: A ſtones caſt from the outermoſt entrance ſtands that famous old Church *Sancta Sophia*; thence went I to ſee the other *Meskeetoes* that of *Mahomet* the Second, who wonne the Towne; that of *Achmat* which is the moſt ſplendid of all; into that of *Sultan Solymán* I went to view it through-out, but found it no way equall to his other at *Andrinople*, which in my eye is much more Magnificent, then any of thoſe at *Constantinople*: Then ſaw I the *Egyptian Obeliſk*, the *Braxen pillar* of three *Snakes*, the *aqueduct*, and many other things, with that horrid gap made by fire, *Ann. 1633*: where they report ſeventie thouſand houſes to have periſhed: The other, and chiefe part of my contemplation, conſiſted in the ſituation; which of all places, that I ever beheld, is the moſt apt, to command the world; for by land it hath immediate commerce with *Greece*, *Thrace* and from *Scutari* with *Aſia*: By Sea the *Pontus* or blacke Sea, and the *Marmora* or *Helleſpont*, not only furniſh it with infinite ſtore of Fiſh in Port; but readily carry their commodities abroad, and bring others home, and which is above all, the mouthes of both thoſe Seas are ſo narrow as no paſſage can be forced againſt the *Caſtles*; ſo as for ſtrength, plentie,

and commoditie, no place can equall it: Then it stands almost in the middle of the World, and thereby capable of performing commands over many Countreyes; without any great prejudice of distance; the want whereof caused that the authoritie of Rome, could never reach the *Pamilians*, and hardly *Germany*; and raised that, that *Maxime* left by *Augustus* -- *cœtendit Imperiæ terminat*; for he who considers the sudden accidents of *State*, with the difficulties of remote Forces, and other *dispatches*, must needs acknowledge the necessity of: (as it were) a *Mathematicall* correspondence from the Center to the Circumference; this perhaps the *Crown of Spain* finds too true; whose greatnesse could not else in the state of its Empire, receive such blowes; from such potent enemies as it does. In that I observed no more of so great a Citty, I doe not much accuse my selfe; for the chiefe time I had to view, was my first two dayes, when I lodged with the *Turkes*, in the *Hare* of *Mehemet Pasha*; afterward I shifted into *Christian* habit, and went over to *Galata*; where I was very courteously entertained in the house of an *English Gentleman*, to whom I was recommended; Next after I had kissed the hands of the right Honourable, *Sir Peter Weych Lord Embassador* for His Majesty of *England*, I took an instant opportunitie of passage for *Egypt*, upon the *Blacke Sea Fleet*, which three dayes after departed for *Alexandria*: here I found the company of a *French Gentleman*, and a *Flemish*; we embarked upon the *Admirall Galeon*, hyring to our selves the *Gunnerys Roomes*, of the Masters thereof, who were two *Renegadoes* that spake good *Italian*; strait wee set

Sayle

Sayle forth of the *Marmara*, downe the *Hellepont* in all 86. Vessels, in two dayes arrived at *Gallipoly*, so named of the *French*, whose fury hath many old *Monuments* in the *Levant*; here wee lay at Anchor that night, staying for some *Commissions* which were to come after, or as I rather conjectured, for newes of the *Rhodian Galies*, which the next day met us a little below the *Castles*, to be our Convoy against *Pyracy*, or *Christians*. Some thirtie miles beneath *Gallipoly* is the straightest passage of the *Hellepont*, not above halfe a mile broad; a place formerly famous for *Zerxes* his Bridge, but much more glorious in the loves of *Hero*, and *Leander*: These *Castles* called the *Dardanelles*, command the passage, and are the securitie of *Constantinople* on that side: That upon *Europe* anciently *Seslar*, is made with two Towers, one within the other; the inmost highest, by reason of the rising ground upon which they stand, each bearing the forme of three *Semi-circles*, with the out-wall *Triangular*: The other upon the *Asian* Shoare, is farre stronger, standing on the Marish levell; it is of forme square with foure round *Turrets*, at each corner one; in the middle before stands an high square *Tower* commanding over all: This formerly was named *Abydos*, not that the buildings remaine the same, but often reedified in the same place: we passed so leisurely as gave me time to note the *Artillery*, which I found thin aloft, but plentifull at the bottom upon the ground, looking out at severall holes made in the foundation of the walles, which striking in a levell, hits a Ship betweene wind and water, and is a plantation much more effectuell then that above.

About some fortie miles Sayle forth of that streight, on the *Asian side*, we reacht *Cape Tanizar*, anciently *Promontorium Siganum*, where *Troy* stood, of which nothing remaines to be scene, but a piece of an old wall some fortie or fiftie paces long, hard by the Sea, and therefore said by *Virgil* to have beene built by *Neptune*: So hath that famed Towne now put on *immortalitie*, having no *existence*, but in *Poetry*: whose fictions by complying with the fancy of man, uphold themselves beyond the *Realitie* of their Subject: Beside the conceit of such a *ruine*, I tooke care to consider the judgement of *Antiquitie*, in the *Situation*, which I finde not to have beene extraordinary, either for *pleasure*, *commoditie*, or *strength*: The *Promontory* makes an angle which hath two sides encompassed by Sea; from *South-west* to *West*, with a compassse turning from *West* to *North*; on the other side lyes a barren sandy Plaine now termed *Troade*, which some fiteene or twentie miles from Sea, is environed by a ridge of *Hilles*, the most eminent whereof, the *Turkes* at this day call *Ida*, whereby I acknowledged it for that *Ida*, where *Prince Paris* retiring from all wise affaires of *State*, and preferment of *Court*, lived an *effeminate*, and *luxurious* life; which clad in *Fable*, fames him there to have preferred *Venus* before *Minerva*, and *Iuno*; and to have given her the *golden fruit* of his youth, for which she favoured him in the Rape of *Hellen*; but because neither *Minerva* nor *Iuno* assisted that imprevise, therefore it proved both unwise, and dishonourable: About two leagues *West-ward*, is the little Island *Tenedos*, knowne for concealing the *Grecian Navy* at the taking of

of *Troy*: hence sayled we downe the *Archipelago*, through those *Ilands* so voyeed for Antiquities--*Nul-lum sine nomine factum*: Among them my eye selected *Samos*, *Scio*, and *Pashmos*; for the wind Steering larbord drave us within discovery thereof: *Samos* is the only place in the World, under whose Rocks grow *Spunges*: The people from their infancie, are bred up with dry *Baker*, and other extenuating Dyer, to make them extreme leane; then taking a *Sponge* wet in Oyle they hold it, part in their mouthes and part without, so goe they under water, where at first they cannot stay long, but after practise, some of the leanest stay above an houre and a halfe, even till all the Oyle of the *Sponge* be corrupted; and by the Law of the *Iland*, none of that Trade is suffered to marry, untill he have stayed halfe an houre under water; thus they gather *Spunges* from the bottome of rocks, more then an hundred fathom deepe; which with many other Stories of these *Ilands* was told me by certaine *Greeks* in our *Galleon*: *Scio* is remarkable for *Masticke* not else-where found, and there only upon the South-side of the Hill, which I thought to be as a plant not enduring the cold winds, or contrary vapors of the North. They imputed it to *S^t. Theodor*s teares lead that way to *Martyrdome*, yet unlesse he traversed much ground, many of those trees grow where he never came: I applauded their *beliefe* but kept my owne: *Pashmos* is renowned for many actions of Saint *Iohn*: I fancied none, till the *Greekes* pointed out a *Rocke* under which they affirmed to be a *Grot*, wherein hee wrote his *Apocalyps*: In some points things consecrated are imitated by the ordinary wayes.

wayes of men; to instance in prophane pieces *Muhamet* was two yeares in a *grot*, writing his *Alcoran*, the *Sybils* most lived and prophesied in *grotts*; as my selfe have seene hers at *Cuma*; as also the study and habitation of *Virgil* in a *grot*, at mount *Pasilipo*; many old Oracles were delivered out of *Cavernes*, or *Grotts*; in summe the highest fantasies of men, have beene produced in such places; which in those who have no Divine credit, I impute, partly to the privacy, and aspect of those retreats, which being gloomy, still, and solemn, settle, and contract the minde into profound speculation; but especially to the qualitie of the ayre, a thing of maine importance to dispose the wit: the ayre of those rocky *Cavernes* is not so dampe and earthy, as that of dungeons, nor so immateriall, or wafting, to unsettle and transport the phantasie, as that above ground; but of a middle temper, wherewith it affects the braine in such a sort as is fittest to exercise its intellectuall facultie, to the height of what its composition beares: Thus after we had in seven dayes passed the *Suntherne*, and greater part of *Mysses* his ten yeares voyage, we came before *Rhodes*, at the East end of the *Iland* where we entred the *Wind-mill Port*, so named by reason of many *Wind-mills* standing before it; hard by is there another Port more inward, for the *Gallies*, and of entrance so shallow, as is not capable of deepe Vessels: here we stayed three dayes, which gave me some view of the place, and that so much the more by being taken for a Spy; for in *Rhodes* is no pretence of Merchandize for a *Christian*, and but that my excuse of going upon wager into *Egypt* seemed possible, I had here beene lost: yet in that

that *suspition*, some of them out of such a bravery, as I had once before found in their *Campe*, shewed mee the *Palace* or *Fortresse* of the *Grand Master* formerly, with the *Out-works*, and three great deepe *ditches*, all cut in the quicke rocke round the *Castle*, except one part where it joynes with the chiefe street: then they shewed mee a high window towards the *West*, telling me this Story; that when *Sultan Solymán* besieged the *Towne*, there stood in that window, the *Gran Master*, with a *Nephew* of his, and a chiefe *Engendere*; they considering the *Camp*, the *Engendere* told him they were happy that the enemy knew not the advantage of such a place pointing to the side of a hill, where certaine *Wind-mills* stand; for quoth he, if they should place the *Artillery* there, we were lost; herewith the young *Nephew* in hopes of preferment, tooke secretly some *Turkish Arrows*, and from the window, shot them into the *Campe*, having first writ upon them this *discovery*, and his *name*: they being found, the advice was approved, and put in *execution*, which forced the *Towne* in three dayes to render: *Solymán* according to the Rule of *Princes* more brave, then *Politicks*, caused the Traitor to be put to death: This *Cittie* on the *East*, and *North*, is encompassed by *Sea*; the *South*, and *West* joyne by land to the rest of the *Iland*; it stands upon a little hill, reaching to the bottome thereof; it is foure miles from the old *Cittie*, which stood upon a steepe high hill, where now remaine part of the walles, and a poore Village.

I tooke a Boat to view the place where the *Colossus* stood, at the entry of that Haven: there is not left

E

any

any remainder of that *Statue*; but the rocks whereon his footing was, are wide enough for two great *Ships* to passe both together: why the *Cavaliers* did transfer their Seat from the old *Citie*, to the new, I could not learne, unlesse it were for the *Port*; which being obvious to all commers, they had rather occupy it themselves, then leave it to an *Invader*: within the *Citie* the *Armes* of *France* are very frequent, the *Spanish*, and *Imperiall*, not in more then two or three places; ours not at all; whereby I proportioned the old *nationall* interestte in that order: The most egregious *Monuments* of any one *Great* *Master*, is of *Peter d'Aubiffon* a *French* man, that governing above two hundred yeares since: hee amongst other notable works, built a round *Tower*, with many retired circles for *Combatants*: In the *Wall* before the *Havén*, to scowre the mouth thereof, he made two huge *Brasse* *Pieces*, so vaste as I never saw any *five* *Cannons*, whose mettrall could make the least of them: In this *Iland* the *Sunne* is so powerfull, and continuall, as it was anciently Dedicated to *Zeus*: they have a kinde of *Grape* as big as a *Damsen*, and of that colour, the *Times* if watered beare all the yeare, both ripe *Grapes*, halfe ripe, and knots; all together upon the same *Vine*: yet that they may not weare out too soone, they use to forbear watering of them in *December*, and *January*, during which time they beare not, till after a while that they are watered againe: Vpon my first landing I had espyed among divers very honorable *Sepultures*, one more brave then the rest, and new; I enquired whose it was; a *Turke* not knowing whence I was, told me it was the *Captaine Balbo*,
Blaine

flaine the yeare before by two *English Ships*; and
 therewith gave such a Language of our *Nation*, and
 threatening to all whom they should light upon, as
 made me upon all demands professe my selfe a *Scotch-*
man, which being a name unknowne to them, saved
 mee, nor did I suppose it any quitting of my Coun-
 trey, but rather a *travell* from one corner to the o-
 ther; and when they required more in particular, I
 intending my *owne safety* more then their *instructi-*
on, answered the truth both of my *King*, and *Country*,
 but in the old obsolete *Greeke*, and *Latine* titles,
 which was as darke to them as a discourse of *Isis*, and
Osyris; yet the third day, in the morning, I prying
 up, and downe along, met a *Turke* who in *Italian* told
 mee, ah! are you an *Englishman*, and with a kinde
 of malicious posture, laying his *forefinger* under
 his eye, me thought he had the lookes of a designe,
 he presently departed, I got to my *Galleon*, and durst
 goe to land no more: The next morne wee departed
 for *Alexandria* of *Egypt*, accompanied with ten or-
 dinary *Galleys* of *Rhodes*, and three old ones, which
 went so becsfold for fewell: the weather although
 light in *Scorne*, grew so high, as the three old *Gal-*
leys perished, two in the night with all their people,
 the third by day in our sight, but despairing by
 times made up to a *Galleon* neere ours, and saved such
 of her men who were neither chained, nor otherwise
 encumbered; after three dayes full *Sayle* wee arrived
 in *Port*; *Alexandria* first built by *Alexander* the Great,
 was after beautified by many, but especially by *Pom-*
pey: it beares yet the Monuments of its ancient glo-
 ry: *Pillars* in great number, and *Size* both above
 ground

ground, and below, most of *Porphyry*, and other *Marble* as firme: The ancient *Egyptians* had a custome now not in use, that was to make as great a part of the house beneath ground as above: that below was the most costly with Pillars, and rich Pavements for refreshment being their Summer habitation: the upper part had the vaster pillars for shew, but not the neatest: above all the rest, there are three farre beyond any that I ever saw else where: That of *Pompey* where his ashes were laid, upon the rocky shore hard by where hee was slain in a Boat at Sea: it is round, all of one stone, a kinde of reddish gray Marble, so wonderfully vast, as made me salute his memory with the Poets Propheticall hayle--*Templis auroque sepultus-vilior umbra foret*: it stands upon a four-square rocky foundation on the South-side of the Towne without the Walles: Within on the North towards the Sea are two square *Obeliskes* each of one entire stone full of *Egyptian Hieroglyphiks*, the one standing the other fallen, I thinke either of them thrice as bigge as that at *Constantinople*, or the other at *Rome*, and therefore left behind as too heavy for transportation: neere these *Obeliskes*, are the ruines of *Gleopatraes* Palace high upon the shore, with the private Gate, whereat shee received her *Marke Antony* after their overthrow at *Actium*: two stones cast further upon another rocke over the shore is yet a round Tower one part of *Alexanders* Palace, where yet in the walles remains a passage of Bricke Pipes part of a *vendiduct*: The Towne is now almost nothing but a white heape of ruines; especially the *East*, and *South* parts: The walles were high, and frequently

frequently set with small Turrets, but not very strong except toward the Sea, where they stand upon great steepe rocks: The *North*, and *West* are washed by the Sea, which makes two Ports, each in forme of a halfe-Moone: betweene them runnes a long narrow necke of land joynd once by a Bridge, but now made firme land, with that then an Iland called the *Pharos*: a place which in *Casars* judgement did command both the Port, and Towne; of which opinion the *Turkes* now are; and therefore contrary to their usuall custome, they have there built a brave new Castle, which answers another little one on the other point of the Haven: these command the entry broad at least a mile, and halfe; but how it could be done before *Arillery* came up as *Casar* affirmes I wonder; nor are the Banks wider by time, as appears by the walles, and old circuit of buildings upon the shoare; on the West side of the *Pharos*, and under protection thereof, is the other Port only for *Gallies*, as too full of shelves, and rocks for deepe bottoms: Fresh water is brought to *Alexandria* in a large, and deepe channell cut by men, almost fourescore miles, through the wilderness to the *Nile*: this channell is dry till the *River* over-flowes, then runnes it into the *Citie*, but so low as they are forc't to get it up by chained buckets, and wheeles drawne with *Oxen*; so is it conveighed, and kept in *Cisternes*, whereof now there remaine but sixe hundred, of two thousand at the first: The earth cast out of those *Cisternes*, hath made two faire mounts, upon one whereof is set a Watch-tower, to give warning of *Ships*: upon the *South* of the Towne lyes that vast sandy

Plaine, great part taken up with the salt Lake *Marco-
tis*: East-ward not farre from the Sea, we rode thro-
row a sandy desert, some 40. miles to *Rassetta*: All *E-
gypt* where the *Nile* arrives not, is nothing but a whi-
rish Sand bearing no grasse, but two little woods, cal-
led *Sabit*, and *Guezul*, which burnt to ashes, and con-
veighed to *Venice*, make the finest *Christall Glasses*:
yet are there many sort of trees, nourished by no
moisture, but the night dew which is abundant, for
in *Egypt* it scarce raines once in three or foure ages:
above all, infinite number of *Palmes* grow every
where with *Dates* as bigge as both ones thumbs: In
the Plaine, the winde drives the Sand into folds, like
Snow with us; so as if any winde staid, no tracke of
man, or beasts lasts a quarter of an houre, wherefore
to direct passengers, there are set up round Bricke
pillars, five, or sixe yards high, one within a mile of
another, which put mee in minde of the *Israelites*
being guided forth of *Egypt* by *Pillars*: Thus in a
day, and a halfe, came we to *Rassetta*, formerly *Ca-
nopus*; a pretty little Citie, it stands upon the *Nile*,
foure miles from its entry into the Sea: once it was
famous for all manner of Luxury; now it want no-
thing thereto, but *Art*, and a *just government*: Here
we hyred a Boat for *Gran Cairo*, 360. miles off: In
five dayes we arrived, through against the streame, &
about the highest of the *Inundation*; for the *North-
west* winde helpt us well: All that long way, we
scarce passed foure miles, but wee found a pretty
Towne upon the banks, likely one of each side, op-
posite; which if *Turkish* they were high built, of
bricke or other firme stone, but if *Arabish*, and *Egypti-
an*,

than, the houses were most of mud, just in forme of Bee-hives: The Nile at the highest is ordinary neere a mile, and a quarter over, sometimes making a great plash of profitable ground; much benefit of the overflow is made by ditches, and Gardens, watered with wheelles drawne by Oxen: as farre as the river waters, is a blacke mould so fruitfull, as they doe but throw in the seed, and have foure rich harvests, in lesse then foure moneths: most part of the Banks, is set with daintie Sugar Canes, Flaxe, and Rice: In the way, the winde failing, our Water-men drawing the Boat with ropes from land, there came sixe of the wild Arabs, five on Horsebacke, one a foot; each with a Lance, which they can use in hand, or dart, very dextrously; our Boat-men rogues of the same race, stood still, that they might take the ropes, whereat the Janizary, a stout, and honest Turke discharged his Harquebuzze at the Horsemen, who wheeling about, came speedily againe, where finding two of us with Pistols, guarding the ropes, and awing our Boatmen, they durst not come on; nor were they sudden in flight, but that the Janizary let flee once more, and as seemed to us, tufted through one of their Turbants; then away they ran: Finally we arrived at that part of Gran Cayro called Bulakke, where we got direction to the Palace of a Venetian Gentleman the Illustrissimo Signior Santo Seghezzi, whose noble way of living gives reputation to his Countrey, & protection to all travellers in those parts: here my late companions stayed but few dayes; for overcome with heat, and spirited by devotion, they hastned to returne by Ierusalem: I not so impatient of the Climate, nor loving

loving company of *Christians* in *Turky*, and but reasonably affected to *reliques*, left them, and presumed to receive a longer entertainment: whereto I found an invitall freely noble of it selfe, and with much regard to an honourable recommendation of me sent by his Excellence the Lord *Embassador* of *Holland* at *Constantinople*, Sir *Cornelius Haga*; who having known my kinsman Sir *James Blount*, and some others of our name: was pleased in mee, to honour their *memory*: Here my abode in a Family which had there beene resident twentie five yeares, informed me of many things, with much certaintie: First, I must remember things upon record constantly renewed in office, as the multitude of the *Meskeetoos*, that is *Churches*, and *Chappels* five, and thirtie thousand; then the noted streets, foure, and twentie thousand, besides petty turnings, and divisions; some of those streets I have found two miles in length, some not a quarter so long: every one of them is lockt up in the night, with a doore at each end, and guarded by a *musketier*, whereby fire, robberies, tumults, and other disorders are prevented.

Without the *Citie*, toward the *wilderneffe*, to stop sudden incursions of the *Arabs* from abroad, there Watch on Horse-backe foure *Saniacks*, with each of them a thousand Horsemen: Thus is this *Citie* every night in the yeare, guarded with eight, and twentie thousand men.

This extravagant proportion, argued such a Size of the maine body, as made me desire an entire view thereof; which I got in severall places, but best of all from the top of the *Castle*, which is founded upon

upon a rocky *ascent*, on the *East* side of the *Cities*: it is not quite decayed, nor diligently kept; but held rather as the *Basbas* Palace, than a *Fortresse*; nor did I discern any *Artillery* therein: it was built by the old *Soldans*, and their *Mamabukes*, and that in such a sort, as testifies their government to have been tyrannous, and *stately*: there yet remaine in one arched place, fortie pillars of *Porphyry* as bigge as those two of *Saint Markes* at *Venice*: at the foot of this hill is a place, some halfe a mile long, where they exercise their great *Horse*; hard by stands a little House, and Garden all under the *Castles* view, therein the *Bashas* of *Gran Cairo*, when deposed are kept, untill they are either preferred, or strangled: So *Prison* is thinke *officer* esteemed, and so full of state *sewers*, as may not be left unassured, but by *Satisfaction*, or *Death*: beyond this *Castle*, lyes the *Plaine* sandy desert, which encompasses the *East*, *North*, and *North-west* of the *Cities*: from the *Castle*, to the *Nile* some three miles through old *Cairo*, extends an *aqueduct* farre more *stately*, and *vast*, than either that of *Constantinople*, or the other, at *Rome*: The *Nile* runnes along the *South* of the *Towne* to the *West*; making at its first arrivall, a dainty little *Island*, where amongst many fine buildings, stand the *Wilschope*: which is a little *Castle*, wherein is set a pillar, with severall noes declaring the *inundation* all over *Egypt*, according to each degree, which the water reaches upon the pillar; Then they fore-see the future years *increase*, and take provision accordingly.

The day when the *flood* begins, is constantly the *Summer Solstice*, the *increase* is usually betweene

fourescore, and a hundred dayes: then suddenly it
 abates; and by the end of *November*, is within its nar-
 rowest Banks, about a quarter of a mile broad: The
 cause of this admirable *Inundation*, I am not credu-
 lous enough to understand; The whole circuit of the
Citie seemed to me betwene five, and thirtie, or forty
 miles; a *Venetian* who was with me, affirmed it to
 be much more, he proportioned *Italian* measure, I
English: This large compasse helps other *concur-
 rances* to justify the *Turkish* reports, how that after
Selim his first entry of the *Towne*, he spent 2. dayes in
 Combate before he passed quite thorow: Those Re-
 lations which restrain *Cairo*, intend but of one prin-
 cipall part thereof named *Elleboure* from the *Founders*
 habitation therein, according to which division, that
Burgh is but one of five principall, besides ten, or eleven
 more of lesse name, and all joynted as *London*, and
Westminster: This *Citie* is built after the *Egyptian*
 manner, high, and of large ruffe stone; part of *Bricks*,
 the streets narrow: it hath not bene yet above an
 hundred yeates, in the *Turke* possession, wherefore
 the old buildings remaine; but as they decay, the
 new begin to be after the *Turkish* manner, poore, lowe
 much of mud, and timber: Yet of the moderne *Pa-
 laces*, must I except divers new *Palaces*, which I
 there have seene, both of *Turkes*, and such *Egyptians*,
 as most engage against their owne Countrey, and so
 flourish in its oppression: I have oft gone to view
 them, and their entertainments, sometimes attending
 the *Illustrissimo* with whom I lived, otherwhiles ac-
 companied with some of his Gentlemen: The *Palaces*
 I found vast, & high, no state or flourish outwardly:

the

the first Court *Spacious*, set with faire trees for shade, where were severall *beasts*, and *birds* rare, and wonderfull even in those parts; the inner Court joyned to delicious *Gardens* watered with *fountaines*, and *rivulets*; beside the infinite varietie of strange *Plants*, there wanted no shade, from trees of *Cassia*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Figs* of *Pharaz*, *Tamarinds*, *Palmes*, and others; amongst which passe very frequent *Camelions*: The entry into the house, and all the roomes throughout are paved with many severall coloured *Marbles*, put into fine figures, so likewise are the *walles*, but in *Mosaik* of a lesse cut: The Roofe layed with *tiwart* beames, a foot, and halfe distant, all *carved*, *great*, and double *gilt*: The *windowes* with grates of *Iron*, few with *Glasse*, as not desiring to keepe out the *wind*, and to avoid the *glimmering* of the *Sunne*, which in those hot countreyes, *Glasse* would breake with too much *dazeling* upon the eye: The floore is made with some *elevations* a foot high, where they sit to *eate*, and *drinke*; those are covered with *rich Tapestry*; the lower *pavement* is to walke upon, where in the chiefe *dining Chamber*, according to the *capacitie* of the roome, is made one or more richly *gilt fountaines* in the upper end of the Chamber, which through secret *Pipes*, supplies in the middle of the roome, a dainty *Pool*, either round, foure square, triangular, or of other figure, as the place requires; usually twentie or twentie foure yards about, and almost two in depth: so neatly kept; the water so cleare, as makes apparent the exquisite *Mosaik* at the bottome; herein are preserved a kinde of fish of two or three foot long, like *Barbells*, which have oft taken bread out of my

hand, sucking it from my fingers, at top of the water; But that which to mee seemed more *Magnificent* then all this, was my *entertainment*: entering one of these *Roomes*, I saw at the upper end, amongst others sitting cross-legg'd the *Lord of the Palace*, who beckoning to me to come, I first put off my *Shoes* as the rest had done, then bowing often, with my hand upon my breast, came neere, where he making me sit downe, there attended ten or twelve handsome young *Pages* all clad in *Scarlet*, with crooked *Daggers*, and *Scymitars* richly gilt: foure of them came with a sheet of *Taffety*, and covered me; another held a golden *Incense* with rich *perfume*, wherewith being a little *smoked* they took all away; next came two with sweet water, and besprinkled me; after that, one brought a *Porcelaine* dish of *Grape*, which when I had dranke; another served up a draught of excellent *Siber*. Then began discourse, which passed by *interpreter*, by reason of my ignorance in the *Turke* bicke there spoken: In their questions, and replies, I noted the *Egyptians* to have a touch of the *Merchant*, or *Law*, with a spirit not so *Souldier-like*, and open, as the *Turkes*; but more *discarning*, and *pertinent*: in some remote part of the house, they have their stable of *Horses*, such for shape, as they say, are not in the world; and I easily beleve it, but *useless* in other *Countrys*, by reason of their tender *hooves* never used to any ground but *Sand*: They have one sort of a peculiar race, not a jot outwardly different from other *Horses*, nor alwayes the *handsomest*; but they are rare; and in such esteeme, as there is an *Officer* appointed to see the *Fole*, when any of that race is *Foaled*

to Register it, with the colour, and to take testimony of the right brood; one of these at three yeares old, is ordinarily sold for a thousand peeces of eight, sometimes more: the reason is because they will runne, without eating or drinking one jot, foure dayes, and nights together; which some Egyptians wound about the body, and helpt with litle meate, and lesse sleepe, are able to ride; this is of infinite consequence upon sudden dispatches, to passe the wildernesse, where neither water, nor grasse is found: from these perhaps grew the Fable of those *Bardo-Camels*, or *Dromedaries*; for seldome does any raritie of Nature, escape the *fabulous* attaquies of fancy: There are many spacious places in the Citie, which in the Rivers over-flow, are daintie Pooles called *Byrkhaes*, and of great refreshment, as also the *Calhis*, which is a Channell cut through part of the Citie, from the Nile, into a Plaine on the North, where it makes a fruitfull plash of at least ten, or twelue mile compass, affording also many *rivelets* to the Gardens; in these *Byrkhaes*, and *Calhis*, towards evening, are many hundreds washing themselves, in the meane while divers passe up, and down with Pipes, & *Roguy Fiddles*, in Boats, full of *Fruits*, *Sherbets*, and good *banqueting staffe* to sell; after the Rivers fall, those places are given for a while, then burn to sand: Norwithstanding the excessive compass of this Citie, it is populous beyond all proportion; for as we rid up, and downe, the principall Streets were so throng'd with people, as the Masters of our *Asses*, went alwayes before, shoving, and crying *Bdabarack*, that is, make roome; such infinite swarms of *Arabs*, and *Indians* flocke to

the plentie, and pleasures of *Gran Cairo*; so as I there heard from divers honourable persons, that not long since, they had a plague, which in one yeare swept away *eightene hundred thousand, and odde*; yet within lesse then five yeares after, there was more throng of people, then ever they had knowne: All diseases there are rife in Winter, especially the *plague*, which at the Summer *Solstice* suddenly ceases.

When the winde sits *Southward*, (whether it bee the *Spices* of *Ethiopia*, or not, is uncertaine,) it is so odoriferous as any *Spanish Glove*, and so hot, as when it held long, it so corrupted my *stomack*, as till the winde changed, no meate went through me, sometimes, nine or ten dayes together: on the *South end* of the *Citie*, is yet remaining the round *Tower*, wherein *Pharaoes* daughter lived, when shee found *Moses* in the *River*, which runnes not above a Bowes shoot off: hard by are *Iosephs* seven *Granaries*, or rather some of their ruined walles left, and foure of them so repaired, as serve to keepe the *publique* corne: Three or foure miles out of *Towne Northward*, is a place called *Materca*, with a *Tree* of *Pharaoes Figs*, under which *Fame* goes, that the *Virgine Mary* rested with *Christ* in her lappe, and washed him in a well thereby, when the feare of *Herod* made her flye into *Egypt*: there is in memory thereof, a *Chappell* built of no long time; me thoughts the *Tree* seemed the oldest in the *Garden*, and so most probably chose for the *Story*: I asked my *Ianizary* how long those kinde of *Fig-trees* used to last; hee told me halfe an hundred yeares, or there about: yet I noted that if this tree should faile, neverthelesse that place hath many others

others of the same kinde, ready to take the *reputation* upon them: many rarities of living creatures I saw in *Gras Cairo*: but the most *ingenious* was a nest of foure-legg'd *Serpents*, of two foot long, blacke, and ugly, kept by a *Frenchman*, who when he came to handle them, they would not endure him, but ranne, and hid in their *hole*; then would hee take his *Citterne*, and play upon it; they hearing the *Musique*, came all crawling to his feet, and began to climbe up him, till he gave over playing, then away they ran: Nor is this stranger in *Nature*, to see such creatures delight in *sounds* delightfull to us, then to see them relish such *meats*, as relish with us: the one argues a *conformitie* to our *composition* in one of our *senses*; the other in another.

Twelve miles *South-west* of the *Citie*, on the other side of the *River*, stand the three oldest, and yet most entire *Pyramides*: The largest I entred into, downe a *descent*, some thirtie paces, then creeping through a passage almost choaked up with sand, wee found a darke ascent through a passage betweene great *Marble* stones, without stayres, only little footing cut on each side; here we past with every one a *Candle* in one hand, and a *Pistoll* in the other, for feare of *rogues*, who often murther, and rifle in those *Cavernes*: I found two large, square Chambers in the middle; the one emptie, the other had in the midst, a *Sepulture* open, and emptie, about a yard, and an halfe high, as much wide, and within not above two yards long: the Stone seemes a kinde of red *Porphyrie*, but is not, for it sounds better then a *Bell*: it is fixt in the foundation, nor can ever be borne away, as too bigge for the

the passage: This being the ancientest *Monument* in the world, encouraged me against the opinion of our decay in stature from our *forefathers*: The *Towers* pretend those three *Pyramides* to have beene built by *Pharaoh*, who drowned in the *Red Sea*: the little one for an only *Daughter* of his, the greater for his *Wife*: but the fairest intended for *Him selfe*, mist of his *body*, lost in the *Sea*: I suspected them to affect a glory in the renowne of their *Enemy*: for *Hercules* much more *authentique* fathers the chiefe upon *Champs*, nor is there any *Bricke*, whereof *Pharaos* buildings consisted.

The forme is *quadrangular*, lessening by equall degrees, from almost a quarter of a mile each flat at the bottome, unto a square at the top, little more then three yards *angular*: the stones are excessive great; and as bigge above as beneath: all of an even four-square: that which made the building easie, and held it so long together, is the *posure* of the stones, not laid in an even flat upon one another, *as in other* *bricks*; but begun at the *Base* upon firme *Rocks*, with the first rowe of stones laid sloping, their outside a foote higher then the inside: which continues the same *posure* to the very top, and makes the whole building see inward, and so without mortar, fasten of it selfe: each upper stone retires some halfe a foote short of that whereon it lyes; this sharpens the bulke by just degrees upward, and makes the outward *stone* very easie: but in a *country* where there were any raine, it would settle the water, and decay the building.

There are about sixteene or eightene other *Pyramides*,

mydes, extending *South-ward*, a matter of twelve or fourteene miles: they are said to be of *Kings* farre lesse ancient then this, and yet though of the same stone, ruined extreemely; only wanting that posture of the stones: This wonderfull *Pyramide* is recorded to have beene twentie yeares a building, with three hundred thousand men and more, in continuall employment, which if the stone came from the *Red Sea*, is very credible; but perhaps part was cut from those rocks under the sand hard by where it stands: within two Bowes shoot hereof, is a *Rocke* of some fortie yards circumference, and twelve or fourteene high, cut into the forme of a *mans head*; perhaps *Memians*, famous for its founding at the Sun-rise; the *Egyptians*, and *Iones* with us, told us it gave *Oracles* of old, and also that it was hollow at the top; wherein they had scene some enter, and come out at the *Pyramide*: then I soone believed the *Oracle*; and esteeme all the rest to have beene such, rather then either by *vapor*, though not impossible; or *Demoniacke*, which require too much *credulitie*, for me: All that part of the *Plaine*, for betweene twentie or thirtie miles in length, and little lesse in breadth, hath ever beene the place of *Sepulture*, for those three Cities where now *Gran Cairo*; that is *Babylon*, (not that of *Persia*,) *Memphis*, and *Cairo*: the *Souther* part belonged to *Memphis*, which was the ancientest, and stood most part on that side of *Nile*; those bodies are the best *Mummy*, and were buryed before the *Israelites* departure; one of which *Sepultures* being opened, I went downe, tyed by a cord, descending as into a well, ten of twelve fathom, leaving a *Tanizary*, and two of our

G

company,

company, at the top, to awe the *Arabs*, who often leave Strangers within, and returne when they are starved, to rife them; the place so low as I was faine to creepe, and all full of a dry sand where moisture never comes; that preserves the bodies, as much as the *embalming*; Inſomuch as I have ſeene ſome of the *Linnen*, not touched by the *embalming*, to remaine perfect white, and ſound; ſo many *thouſand yeares*; will things endure, when untoucht by moisture, the ſole cauſe of putrifaction: The bodies lye, moſt of them in the ſand, ſome in an open ſtone; with an hollow hewed therein; they are not beyond our ordinary proportions; in the pitch of the breaſt, is ſet a little *Idoll*, the head of humane ſhape, with a prop under the chin: they are as bigge as ones middle finger, with *Hyeroglyphicks* on the backe; and made of ſtone, or rather baked mortar; their being among the Dead, made me ſuppoſe them pieces *Religious*; which with their old *Hieroglyphicks*, in vaine I ſearcht to interpret.

Above all the *Antiquities* of *Egypt*, I ſought to underſtand, that admirable Table of *Iſis*, not mentioned in *Plutarch*, and ſlenderly unfolded by *Pignoria*, but compleatly expreſt in the antique *Egyptian* Monument of *Brasse*, lately Printed in *Italy*: it is thought under the *Ceremonies* of *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, to containe that three-fold wiſdome of the old *Egyptian Kings*, and *Prieſts*: the one about the *Nature* of their *Nile*, and *Soyle*; the other concerning the *Policie* of their *State*: in the third was vayed the moſt important pieces of their *Philofophy*.

To get information hereof, I followed the old examples,

examples, first used by *Herodotus*, then by *Julius Caesar*, and after by *Germanicus*; which was to enquire of *Priests*, who (if any) were like to know somewhat in their owne *antiquities*: I was helpt by an *Interpreter*, to the speech of three *Egyptian Priests*, but found them utterly ignorant of all things not *Mahometan*: Nor can I wonder; for in the course of *viciſſitude*, the *Egyptian ſuperſtition* as the *anciēteſt* in the world, is likely to be the moſt cleane loſt; and all *Superſtitious*, being in effect but *juglings*, have the fate of ſuch tricks, that is, while new to be admired, but in time to grow *ridiculous* to ſuch as diſcerne their *knavery*, and ſtale to thoſe who doe not; thereupon the *Priests*, like other *Impoſtors*, when their devices began to take but coldly, changed them: This cauſed among the *Heathen new Doctrines*, and *Ceremonies Eccleſiaſtique* in ſeverall ages; ſeldome all at a clap, but by degrees as occaſion, and the Peoples guſt required; nor ever happens a more ſudden occaſion of *innovation* herein, then that of conqueſt; therefore whatſoever little memory of *old Ceremonies*, might have beene left in *Egypt*, hath utterly periſhed in their frequent *oppreſſions*, eſpecially in thoſe two of late ages; this of the *Turkes*; and the former of the *Circasſian Ma-malukes*; which beſide the change of ceremony, have corrupted all the ingenious fancy of that Nation into *ignorance*, and *malice*: Thus is ſayled that ſucceſſion of *knowledge*, which by word of mouth uſeth to be delivered from one generation, to another; nor is there any reparation made by way of *Bookes*: The maine reaſons why the naked *Mythiologicall* part of the *Heathen Religions*, was not expreſt in writing,

were two: First, it would have exposed them to the *expositions* of many; whereby the severall *fancies*, and *interestes* of men, either out of *opinion*, or *designe*, would have raised pernicious *Heresies*, as appears in the *Alcoran* and *Talmud*: therefore *Numa Pompilius*, having writ *Bookes* of that kinde, caused them to be buried with him; and when (many ages after) they hapned to be found, the *Prætor* protested to the *Senate*, that they would destroy the *Religion*, if published; whereupon they were burnt: The other reason was, because the *institutions* of their *Religions* were addrest, not to the *wise*, who are so few, as not to be reckoned of, but to the *multitude*, which are *passionate*, not *judicious*: wherefore they were not put into a *rationall* way of discourse, which had served them up to the *understanding*; but rather acted in such manner, as might move the *Senses*, thereby raising such *passions* as were to the advantage of their *Religion*: Hence came the *perfumes*, and daintie *Musique* in their *Temples*; the *fantastique* vestment of their *Priests*; their *solemn* *Sacrifices*, *Pictures*, *Statues*, and *Processions*; which in new *superstitions*, were altered, with contempt of the former; yet in the maine point they all agreed; that was to amuse, and entertaine the *imaginative* part of the minde, by fooling the *Intellectuall*; so the *Ceremonies* renewed not alwayes utterly different, nor the same; but following the *State reasons*, and *popular Gust*; just like the weeds of each yeare, not ever of the former kinde, but according to the *Style*, and *Season*: Now for these *passions*, those sensible *solemnities* were excellently fitted: Yet because there were some discerning

Senters;

Soules; to engage them they were admitted to the inside of their devices, and called *Sacris Initiati*, and so were either taken with the mystery, or at least, with the favour to themselves, and profit of the *Republique*; the latter sort in love connived; the others were conjured, as they did dread the revenge of the Gods, never to divulge those *mysticall secrets*; w^{ch} also was, because they were either *cruell, impure, and horrid*, (for with such humors they complied, as well as with the vertuous) or that they contained some profound teach of *State*, or *Philosophy* beyond vulgar capacitie, w^{ch} admits easily, but pierces not; and that credulous reverence, is much advanced by a solemn concealment -- *Cupidine humani ingenii, libentius obscura creduntur*: Therefore it is not *hypocrisie*, but a necessary regard to the vaine nature of man, which forces most *Religious* to muffle toward the vulgar, concealing some of their inside, either in *Hieroglyphicks, Fables, Types, Parables, or Schoole distinctions*, and strange *Language*; all which doe equally obscure to popular capacitie, and are chosen according to the *Senses* of the Age, or Doctrine: Hereby were all sort of wits entertained with a reverent *Satisfaction*, the deep in the kernel, the shallow in the shell: Thus is all light of *Egyptys* old devotion, almost quite extinct: Now as for the *Justice*, and *Government*, it is perfectly *Turkish*, and therefore not to be set downe apart; only it exceeds all other parts of *Turkey* for *rigour*, and *extortion*; the reason is because the *Turks* well knowes the *Egyptian* nature, above all other Nations, to be *malicious, treacherous, and offensive*, and therefore dangerous, not fit for *Armes*, or any other

trust; nor capable of being ruled by a sweet hand: Wherefore among them; are more frequent, and horrid executions, then in the rest of Turkey, as *Empling, Gaunching, Flaying alive, Cutting off by the Wasse with a red-hot Iron, Oynsing with Honey in the Sunne, hanging by the Foot, plaining in burning Lime,* and the like: in my two moneths stay, I saw divers fearefull examples; especially two; one at *Grav Cairo*, of a Fellow, who in malice fired his neighbours House: He was first *Flayed alive*, with such Art, as he was more then three houres a dying; then was his *Skin* stuffed with *Chasse*, and borne stradling upon an *Ass* up and downe the Towne.

The other was of three *Arabs*, who robbed in the wildernesse betweene *Rossetto* and *Alexandria*; they were taken at a place called *Maidyah*, whete at my returne I saw execution done in this manner: They were laid naked upon the ground, their face downward, their hands and legs tyed abroad to stakes; then came the Hangman, who putting their owne *halfe-pike* in at the *Fundament* did with a *Beetle*, drive them up leisurely, till they came out at the *Head, or Shoulder*; two of them dyed suddenly, but the third whom the Pike had not toucht neither in the *heart, nor braine*, would have lived longer, had not the standers by dasht out his *braines*; then were they tyed upright, to stakes driven in the high way, and so left: Now the *Turke* to breake the spirits of this People the more, oppresses them with a heavier povertie, then any of his other *Mahometan* Subjects; and therefore if there be one *Pixier*, more ravenous then other, he sends him thither, and connives at all his

his extortions, though afterwards, according to the *Turkish Policy*, he knowes how to squeeze him into the *Treasury*; so satisfying the People, the Prince dreynes them, and they discern him no otherwise, then as their *revenger*.

This *Vizier Basha* who now governes carried with him from *Constantinople*, a Ship laded with *Tinne* at his arrivall, hee tooke a *Catalogue* of all wealthy Persons; then to every man excepting such as were ingaged in favour of the State, hee sent a piece of *Tinne*, more or lesse, according to the abilitie of the Person, and demanded of each, so excessive a price, as generally it was not worth the fift part, of what they paid: It is the custome of the *Ottoman* Crowne, to preserve the old Liberties, to all Countreyes who come in voluntary; which in *Scio*, and other *Ilands* of the *Archipelago*, it hath for examples sake, maintained very honourably, till just cause was to the contrary: but those whom they take by conquest, they use as a booty, without pretending any humanitie, more then what is for the profit of the Conquerour; which most Conquerours doe in effect, although not being so absolute as the *Gran Signior*, they are faine to give the world more satisfaction in the poore counterfeits of *Justice*, *Zeale*, *Clemency*, *Publique good*, and the like: the *Egyptians* under their *Circassian* *Mamelukes*, were defended against *Sulcan Selim*, like a flocke of sheepe kept by fierce *Mamelukes*, from the *Woolfe*; wherefore his bloody victory made him rage the more, so that after he had slaine all the *Circassians*, and topt the rest, he was not like *Moses* content with the fift part, but tooke all, leaving

leaving no man owner of a foot of ground; and divided the Land into Farmes; the least Farme payes one purse, some two or three according to its proportion; each purse is eight hundred peeces of eight: the first rent the *Bashae* must constantly make good to the *Crowne*; he every yeare places, or displaces the Farmers, as they outvie one another in gift to him: the set Rent never alters and is eight hundred thousand *Zeccheens* yearly; a *Zeccheene Turkish* I value nine shillings sterlin.

This is proportioned into three equall portions; one is set out to furnish the annuall Pilgrimage to *Mecha*; the second payes the *Souldiery*, with all other Offices, and Services publique for that Kingdom; the last third goes cleare into the *Casquer*; these Farmes are most in the hands of *Egyptians*; beside which, there want not *Timarres*, that is *Founds* given to *Turkish* Horsemen with obligation of Service in Warre, and to awe both neighbours, and subjects.

When *Selim* had Conquered this Kingdom, he boasted hee had taken a Farme to feed his *Agemoglans*: wherein his judgement was the same with the *Romans*, who esteemed it the *Granary* of their *Republique*; wherefore the *Turke* at this day, employes the *Egyptians*, rather that way, then to arms; for he hath of them inrolled *Souldiers*; but fourteene thousand, and when any of those dye, he continueth the pay to his Wife, and Children: whereby without scandall, the Nation is made *effeminate*, and *disarmed*; which is the *maxime* he holds upon that false, and dangerous people: Hee used till within this fiftene, or twentie yeares, to make (as in his other king-

kingdomes,) most of their *Judges* of the *Natives*, but they according to that Climate, were found damnably corrupt, and dis-affectionate to the *Turkish* affaires; wherefore now having made sure of that Countrey, hee hath without any further respect of them, made a Decree, that none shall be capable of being a Judge amongst them, but a naturall borne *Turke*, whereby the Justice is excellently reformed; especially towards Strangers, who before had no Protection, beside povertie, to save them from false witness, which shied them as a Boory betweene the Judge, and the *accusers*: Having thus at *Gran Cairo*, enquired of such points, as are peculiar to that Kingdom, I thought of my departure, which I purposed to direct in search of some further antiquitie; First, I asked for the famous old Temple of *Vulcan*; but could not heare any remainder of it, nor any acknowledgement of *Jupiter Hammon*, who gave Oracles in the West of Egypt: Then I desired to view the passage of *Moses* into the Red Sea, not above three dayes off; but the *Jews* told me that the precise place is not now knowne within lesse then the space of a dayes journey along the Shore; wherefore I left that as too uncertaine for any observation; and went by *Camell* two dayes journey South-east, to see certaine great ruines some fifteen miles from the River; I had hoped they might have proved the remainder of the *Labirinths*, or *Pyramides* built by the twelve Kings in the Lake of *Niars*; but I rather by the Pillars, and Towers, guessed them to have beene some regall Palace: in our going thither, there hapned a little whirlwinde which drave the sand so upon us, as we were

almost lost; for divers times passengers therewith overwhelmed, man and beast are not found, till many ages after, when another wind discovers them; our only remedy was to turne our *Camels* buttocks to the winde, till the place where they stood was become a pit, as deepe as they could well goe out off, then removing a little forward, make another stand, till we grew againe environed; in this manner passing our an houre, till the wind ceased: This fright made us returne neerer the *Nile*, where I saw two *Crocodyles* running together, in a muddy plash, the one about foure foot long, the other not above two.

At my comming backe, I began to thinke of going downe to *Alexandria*, and from thence by Sea to *Ioppa*, purposing to returne home by *Ierusalem*, which by Land is fifteene dayes journey on this side *Gran Cairo*: Then tooke I my leave of the *Illustrissimo Signior Sanfio Seghezzi* whose usage of mee all this while, and now at departure, was so honourable, as might serve for patterne to each noble Spaniard.

It being now forward in *November*, with the waters abatement began *Egypt's* Spring; all the bankes so greene, fragrant and delicious, as if a new *Paradise* were up; the *River* shrunk generally into little more then a quarter of a mile broad; which caused one unpleasing spectacle; that was of many wild *Arabs*, often ten or twelve together, swimming crosse to rob *Villages*, and *Passengers*: they first wrappe their thin blew Coate about their head, then tye their *Larce* to their side; so naked swimme over the *River*, which I had also serne at my going up, when the flood was nigh a mile and quarter over, but not so frequent; my

two *Janizaries* with their *Barquebuzes*, and I with a Pistoll, awed them, that they durst not assault the Boat; nor were they able to use the Launce (swimming), more then with one hand, and that but weakly: In this foure dayes passage to *Rossetto*, I enquired of the *Delta*, and the *Niles* seven streames; the *Delta* is so named, from the forme of that Letter, and is all that part of *Egypt*, which lyes betweene the two branches of *Rossetto*, and *Damiata*; the first parting of which streames is about twentie miles below *Gran Gabro*; part of this *Delta*, I had often heard by some of the learned *Jewes*, to have beene the Land of *Goshen*.

Nile had of old seven streames, five naturall, and two cut by labour, to serve onely in the overflowe, there now were the onely three, one artificiall, which in the inundation, serves *Alexandria*: the two naturall ones are that of *elufum*, now called *Damiata*, and the other of *Canopus*, now *Rossetto*; this later is of late, so choaked, as at the entrance into the sea, ships are faine to unlade, and after a small passage, to lade againe, another hath quite furred up within less then thirty yeares whereof there are three causes doubted; first the gravell borne downe in the flood, for then the water is as gravelly as a puddle in the high way; Secondly the sand blowne therein, by the winde from the banks; if it be either of these, it may alter the course of the river, as in part it hath done formerly, which might be the ruine of the Cityes, but not of the kingdome: the third reason, is some defect, or diversion from above towards the fountaine; that would be the destruction of

H 2

all;

all; but is not generally believed; yet mee thinks, might well be suspected, because though so many streames are stop't, the rest run not higher then before; which they say the many ditches made of late ages, are the cause off: The water tastes just like new milke, but somewhat nitrous, and if dranke as in the river, troubled, it causes in strangers, a flux; which to prevent, they take a gallon, or more, of that water, and if they have not time to let it settle, they cast therein three or foure bruised *Almonds*; they in lesse then an houre clarifie it like *Christall*; which effect they have upon no other water, and thereby shew'd the perfection of that.

At last arrived at *Rosetta*, and so by *Mule* passed to *Alexandria*, I purposed from thence to take a voyage for *Ioppa*; which passage, I rather chose, then the other of *Damiata*, much neerer, but more infested with *Pyrats*: Here one day, I went to view the Port of *Gallyes*, but was severely prohibited: this seeming contrary to the usuall freedom of *Turky*, made me suspect some notable defect in that harbour, which might hereafter, be made use off; whereupon I went the next day secretly, unto a high decayed piece of a *Turret*, upon the wall over that Haven, to take a considerate view thereof: my access was espyed, and dog'd, by an *Egyptian*, one as I thinke, of the *Garrison* hard by, whose violence produced an accident that made me forget all my other *designes*, and flye for safetrie of my life, unto a little *French Barke*, which I knew was that day, to depart for *Sicily*: We had not sayled above five, or sixe leagues, but we saw a *Spectacle* of a straine beyond the Spirit of these times:

it was thus: a *Maltese* gave chase to a *Greeke* Vessell, in search of *Turkes*, or *Turkish* goods; the *Greeke* laded with *Turkish* goods; made up to us, who carrying no Flag, he judged *Turkes*; but when at hand, we appeared *Christians*, and from us no helpe to be had, He yielded: upon the Vessell, were foure *Turks*; three suffered themselves to be taken prisoners; the fourth (wee all looking on) ran up to the Sterne, where taking a peece of cord, he tyed his feet, and one of his hands together; then threw himselfe head-long into the Sea; in which resolute end, he shewed by what a short passage, many a yeares misery may be prevented, where other reasons, or feare masked in them, enthrall not.

Our *Burke* had twice before beene taken by the *Turkes*, and ransomed; this Voyage met none, nor any notable danger, excepting one storme, wherein we had like to have Split upon the rocks of *Candy*; Finally, after twelue dayes, we came to *Siragosa* in *Sicily*, from whence we went to *Messina*, and so to *Palermo*; whose delicacies, with my noble entertainment, in the house of a *French Gentleman*, there *Consull* generall for his *Nation*, stayed me to take a leisureable view of that *Kingdome*, whose Customes, and Government, are so perfectly *Spanish*, as need not to be set downe apart; especially, this *Memorialis* having not undertaken beyond the affaires of *Turky*, must not meddle with those of *Christendome*; onely I may upon this Countrey, remember an Item given me by a very understanding *Turke*; in one part of the *Archipelago*, our *Captaine*, who went *Admirall* to the whole *Armado*, caused many of the *Galleons* to be

linkt with Cables; this I knew dangerous among so many *Ilands*, and at length we began to fall foule one upon another; whereupon I asked the *Turke* why we rode so linked; he replied for to be ready all together, if we light upon the *Maltesi*; with that, under colour of magnifying them, I desired to learne how they understood *Malta*; and so told him I wondred they would suffer such a spot of earth to trouble them, and not rather destroy it, when they had some Spare time from greater enterprizes: He answered, that they would no more attempt *Malta*, but rather *Sicily*, which had better landing, and was abler to maintaine an Army; and whose People having suffered under the *French*, and *Spaniard* extremely, and finding no hopes in any other *Christian Prince*, are not much averse from the *Turkish* Government; then (quoth he) if *Sicily* were ours, *Malta* must come in without blows, as victualled from *Sicily*, and no way able to subsist, when we were on both sides of it: this discourse I could never esteeme to the full, till I had beene in *Sicily*, and principally once, when I heard some of them not sticke to say, that the *Greekes* lived happier under the *Turkes*, then they under the *Spaniards*: yet I must note also, that of all the *Christian* States, the *Turkes* are the worst provided to deale with the *Spanish*; for of all others, that most subsists on *Fortresses*, which would prove hard knots to the *Turke*, whose Nature and Orders Military, are not in any one point so much defective, as in that of *Siege*: From *Palermo*, I rode to *Trapani*, from thence I imbarqued for *Naples*, whose rarities entertained me some dayes, then went I by *Rome*; so by *Florence*, and

and *Belogno*, to *Venice*; where I arriv'd the eleventh moneth after my departure from thence: having in that time, according to the most received divisions of *Turky*, bene in *nine Kingdomes* thereof, and pass'd fixe thousand miles, and upward, most part by land.

Thus have I set downe such observations, as were of passage *local*, and *naturally* borne along, with the places whereon I tooke them; Now follow the more *abstract* and generall concerning the *Institutions* of the whole *Empire*; wherein I take but the accounts of a reckoning made in hast, and therefore subject to the *disadvantage* of a hasty view, that is, to over-slip many things, and to see the rest but *superficially*: yet usually quicke glances, take in the most *eminent* peeces; amongst which there are some like the dye of *Scarles*, better discerned by a passing eye, then a fixt; of this nature I esteeme the *morall* points of behaviour; a new *Commer* apprehends them with a judgement *fresh*, and *sincere*, which further *familiaritie* corrupts with *affection*, or *hatred*, according as it meets a *disposition conforme*, or *contrary*: The most important parts of all States are foure, *Armes*, *Religion*, *Justice*, and *Morall Customes*: in treating of these, most men set downe what they should be, and use to regulate that by their owne filly *education*, and received *opinions* guided by *sublimities*, and *morallities* *imaginary*; this I leave to *Utopians* who doating on their *phantastique* supposals, shew their owne *capacitie*, or *hypocrisie*, and no more: I in remembering the *Turkish* institutions, will only Register what I found them, nor censure them by any rule, but that of more, or lesse *sufficiency* to their ayme, which I suppose the
1661
Empires

Empires advancement: First, then, I note their *Armes*, because in the sway of mens affaires it is found—*Omnia esse Gladii pedissequa*; in that feare as the strongest of our *passions*, awes all the rest; Their *Infantry* consists of two sorts; First, such as are levyed upon particular *Cities*; they are more, or lesse according to *occasion*; the abilitie of the *Towne*, and *distance* from whence summoned; many of them are *Christians*, and are sent forth much better appointed in *Clothes*, then with us: each *Towne* in severall *Colours*, and their *Armes* sufficient: they are lodged, and exercised without the *Citie*, almost a moneth, before they begin to March: The other part, and chiefe strength, is of the *Ianizaries*, whose number, at my being in *Turky*, was foure and fortie thousand; which as it fayles, they use to supply upon occasion, but never exceed; the manner is to re-inforce these bonds thus; ever now and then, there are sent out *Officers* into divers *Provinces*, especially the *Northerne*, who out of all the *Christian children*, from the age of ten to eightene, or twentie, chuse without *stint* or *exception*, such as they thinke fit, and carry them to *Constantinople*; these they call *Agemoglans*; then after some observation of their *Persons*, those of most promising parts, are selected for the *Gran Signior* his *Serraglios*, either that of *Constantinople*, or his other of *Andrinople*, where they are taught to write and reade; to understand *Arabicke*, to use their Bow, with other weapons: then cull they out the *choycest Sparkes*; who as their capacities grow approved, are instructed in *State* affaires, and by degrees, taken into highest preferments; these are called *Ichoglans*: the worst, and of least

least qualitie, are assigned to the drudgery of the household, to the Gardens and other base offices, some are made *Mariners*, and *Galleots*: the generall sort, neither rare, nor contemptible are by the *Aga* of the *Ianicaries* distributed abroad, where without charge to the *Prince*, they earne their living by hard labour, till the age of two and twentie; then so inured to endurance besitting a *Souldier* they are brought backe, taught their *Armes*, and prepared for *Service*: These are enrolled *Ianicaries*: This choice, and education of persons, apt to each use, must needs make it excellently performed, as being more naturall then the course of *Christendome*, where *Princes* put *Armes* into the hands of men neither by *spirit*, or education, martiall; and entrust their chiefe employments, with respects of *birth*, *riches*, or *friends*; which to the service intended, are *qualities* not so proper, as those *personall abilities*, which prevaile in the *Turkish Election*: These though the *sonnes of Christians*, hate that name above all others and are found, (as I have seene some of them) without any *naturall affection* to their *Parents*, as if were transplanted, acknowledging themselves the creatures of the *Ottoman Family*; so much are the present *engagements* of *life* too strong for all former ties of *blood*: their pay is perpetuall, both in *Peace*, and *Warre*; more or lesse, according to *personall merit*; which excites to notable attempts; other preferment they receive none unless it be a *Timarve*; for if any of them should be in honour, he might be too much regarded by his fellowes, whom the *Prince* will not permit to acknowledge any besides himselfe; for which respect this *Emperour*, at *Andrinople*, as it

where in face of the *Army*, caused a great Person, once of this Order, to be strangled, and *Proclaimed* Traitor, when I was in *Hungary*; whereat I heard many of the *Tunizaries* speake *insolently* in publique, yet durst they doe no more, feeling this *Princes* Spirit, so great for them.

They are never cast off; for when old, or maimed, they are kept in *garrison*: This company was held devised in imitation of the *Romane Pratorian Cohorts*, or rather of the *Macedonian Phalanx*, and hath performed as bravely as either; but is now, in great part corrupt; for contrary to their *Primitive institutions*, many of them marry, others follow *Merchandise*; and whereas heretofore, they were all chose the sonnes of *Christians*, whereby that Cause was kept under, and the *Turkish* so much increased, now the *Christians* are permitted for money, to excuse their children, and the *Turkes* to preferre theirs. Some hold this an errour a *pernicious* one, as lessening that due proportion which should be maintained between the *Compellers*, and the *Compelled*; the *Turkes* rather thinke the *Christians* not now so strong, as heretofore, and therefore not to need the former *diminution*, *experience* made me of this opinion, considering that it is many yeares since most of his *Christian* Countreyes were taken in, and how every age *eyes* them of a more deepe *Mahometan*, then other; but should he winne any *Christian Province* of new, he would not Spare in this way to exhaust it, till it were *sufficiently* enervate: The mortallest *corruption* of this Order hath hapned of late yeares; that is, knowing their owne strength, and growne saucy with *familiaritie* at

Cants,

Court, they have proceeded to such *insolency*, as hath flesh'd them in the blood of their *Soveraigne Sultan Osman*; and in *Mustapha*, they have learnt that damnable Secret of *making*, and *unmaking* their *King* at pleasure; whereby the *Foundation* of all *Monarchy*, that is, the due awe towards the *Bloud Royall*, is so irreparably decayed in them as like the lost state of *Innocence*, can never be restored.

This requires an erection of new *Bands* never tainted, to supplant these *Ianizaries*, who else will grow to such a *Military Anarchy*, as did the *Pretorians* of *Rome* in their *Empire*, till they reduced it to nothing: Wherefore some thinke, that the expedition, wherein the *Gran Signior* hath now engaged his Person against *Persia*, is designed with a resolution to spend the *Ianizaries* very freely.

The *Cavallery* is made up of two sorts; First, of *Spahyglans*; to the number of two and thirtie thousand: these are continually neere the Court: out of them are chose Troopes to Guard his Person *Royall*, upon all removes; they used not to goe to Warre, except he went himselfe, but of late they are often sent with the *Gran Vizier*: the other sort of *Spahyes*, are termed *Spahy-Timarists*, from certaine *Timarres*, or *Fendes*, given them for terme of life, with obligation to serve on Horsebacke, well appointed, where-soever they shall be summoned: This is not much unlike our old tenures of *Knight-service*, or *Escuage*; but not *Hereditary*: according to the value of the *Temarre*, the *Timariot* is to come in with one, two, three or more Horses; I have scene many bring in five or sixe; this reason till I was informed of, I

wondred to see *Cavaliers* carry to the Warres such superfluous revenue; as frequently to have men riding after them, some bearing a *Coma*, some a *Piddle*, many nothing: These *Spaby-Timarions* besides their service in Warre, have another use no lesse important, that is, to awe the *Provinces* wherein they live, and cause them to be well *Governed*; wherefore in all expeditions many are left at home: they are bravely horfed managing their *Lance*, and *Bow*, with much *dexterity*: their number is uncertaine, as ever multiplying, either upon better *Population* of old possessions, or conquest of new, so both *Peace*; and *Warre* encrease them; nothing but the losse of a *Province* doth diminish them; for their *death* is but the *preferment* of new *deservers*.

At this time, the owners of the *Timars* are about three hundred thousand; whereto added their companions, which they are obliged and never faile to bring in, they make in all, above seven hundred thousand; which number was told me, with many other of their notes, by some of the *Timarions* in the *Army*; where though held a *Spy*, they scorned to afflict mee; but rather chusing to glorifie their *State* in my *Relation* at home, informed me of all, and much against my will; forced mee in their presence to write in downe; which I did in *Italian*, and in termes so respective, as when the *Interpreter* expounded, they received me exceeding kindly, making me *eat*, *drinke*, and *lodge* in their tents all night: Beside the *Spabyer*, there are another sort of *Horsemen*, who are *Voluntaries*, serving at their owne charge; they are of three sorts: Some come in hopes of present *Booty*, others

to merit a *Timar*; the third in mere devotion to gaine *Paradise* by dying for the *Mahometan* cause.

The first of all others, the basest, mixt of *Turks*, and *Christians*, usually goe before the Army, to Spy, and Pillage; they having rather the Spirits of *Free-Boaters*, then of *Souldiers*, would never stand one stroke of an encounter, but that the desperate bravery of their companies, does often engage them *irrevocably*. The second sort are forward enough, especially where the service is eminent. The third are the most resolute troops of the Army: they come like so many *Devils*, then vowed for the *publique*; nor are they knowne ever to returne home, unlesse with victory, some of them are daily seene single to invade a whole *Squadron*; others after much assay of valour open their breasts, and stand a volley of *Muskets*; these men are heavy upon the enemy, for *Pingitur bund gra in jugulo qui provocat battem*.

This Resolution is not the child of Reason, or Honour, but bred by way of Religion, for *Mahomet* knowing he had not to deale with a *Scholastique* and *Speculative* generation, but with a people *rude*, and *sensuall*, made not his *Paradise* to consist in *Vision*, and *Hallelujahs*; but in delicious *fare*, pleasant *Gardens*, and *Wenches* with great eyes, who were ever peculiarly affected in the *Levant*; Now to such as dye in Wars for the *Mahometan* faith, he promises that their *Soules* shall suddenly have given them young lusty bodies, and set in *Paradise*, carnally to enjoy those pleasures, notwithstanding any former sinnes; to those who dye other deaths, he assigns a *Purgatory* tedious, and at last not such an height of pleasure. It is scarce credible,

dible, what numbers these *hopes* bring in; I have seene troopes sometimes of above an hundred together; so effectually an Instrument of State in *Superstition*, and such deepe Impressions does it make, when fixt to the *passions* of the Subject; and that usefull in those whom neither reason, nor honour could possesse: The chiefe *Auxiliaries* of the *Turkes*, are the *Tartars*, who live on this side mount *Taurus*; they are by us called the *Petit Tartars*, to distinguish them from those others of *Chriem*, who have much vaster Dominions beyond the mountaine, but thereby of difficult *Commerce*, with these parts of the World.

The great *Turke* hath made frequent *affinities*, and league with these *Petit Tartars*, and hath emyled the *Crim* upon them, in case the *Crimean* should fayle; nor only because when a small nation inherits a greater, the lesser is immerst in the access of the greater; which under colour of loosing it selfe, makes an *acquist* of its *inheritor*; but for other regards peculiar to that *Nation*, especially for their *Scursions* upon the *Blacke Sea*, in such manner, as they may at pleasure, make sudden *Excursions*, to the very point of *Constantinople* it selfe; nor had the *Turke* any remedy, when absent in *Impresses* from home: wherefore he casts many tyes upon them; and seldome goes to *Warre* without some of their *Troopes*; which beside the *ayde*, and *reputation* they afford him, are a kinde of hostages: in this preparation against *Poland*, there came downe fortie thousand of them to the *Campe*, but were marched forward with the *Army*, before my arrivall; so that I saw none of them; save some few sicke, and *leashed* persons, who seemed more
old
sallow,

fallow, and *ill-favoured* people then the *Turks*, nor so well clothed, nor so civil; and those *Turks* who wished me well, forewarned me from going amongst them, telling me their hatred to *Christians* was such, as they would goe neere to *captive*, or *rifle* me: When I entered the *Skirts* of the *Empire*, the *same* of their *Army* then meeting for *Poland*, was (as *same* uses to be,) *excessive*, threatening no lesse then seven hundred thousand; but upon neerer access, it scarce held up one hundred and fourescore thousand, reckoning in the *Tartars*: whereupon I much enquired, why the *Turkish Armies* were not now so numerous as in former times: among many answers, the wisest hit upon three points, first that the *enemies* now (excepting the *Persian*) were not so *Potent* as heretofore: Secondly, *experience* had taught them, that multitudes over-vallant are neither capable of *order*, nor *provision*; wherefore to avoyde *confusion*, and *famine*, they bring no more into the Field then are *necessary*: the third was, before their *Dominions* were enlarged, they thought it better to employ their multitudes in new *Conquests*, then to leave them idle, *necessitous*, and *dangrous* at home; but since their enlarged territories, they are distributed into *Colonies* to people, and manage them, which thereby will in time, become more *populous*, and *potent*, then ever: Thus did none of them acknowledge any *diminution* of people, as is plainly supposed by many, who never viewed their great *swarmes* and *vaste plantations*: The *Turkish Armes*, much differ from ours: their *Harquebuze* like our *Culver*; their *Scymitar*, a crooked flat Backe-Sword; at sea amongst ropes, or on *Horse-backe* against

against *Armour*, it excels a *Rapier*, but in open fight, is much inferiour; it hath ever beene the *Eastern* weapon, as likewise their *Iron Mace*, which they use both for stroke, and hurle; they are admirable with their Bow and Arrowes; there is among other *Trophies*, at the *Castle gate* of *Belgrade*, set up a *Head-piece*, which I hold *Permall* proöfe, shot cleane through both sides, (and as they say) head and all, with one of their *Bowes*; the Arrow (as all theirs are) like those little red ones which our children use, I saw yet sticking in the *Head-piece*: they beare no weapons but in travell; then some of them seeme like a moving *Armory*: First, the girdle sticke with three or foure *Pistols*; then on each side, a knife as long as mine arme, with another of a foot long, for ordinary uses, tuckt to his Coat: an *Hanger* on his shoulder, on his thigh a *Scythar*; on the one side of the *Saddle* *permall*, a *Petronell*; on the other a straighe *Sword*, the blade hollow, long, and foure-square; by that, either a little *Uke*, or an *Hungarian* *Uke*; or both, at his backe; hang Bow and Arrowes: when he comes to his lodging, all these with his Bridle fall of brass gilt *Bolles*; hee fastens to the *tree* or *wall* where he rests; after, upon the ground spreads a *Blanket*, whereon hee first suppes, then sleeps in his *chamber*, with his *Saddle* in stead of a *pillow*: *Armour* I thinke they have not so plentifull, and compleat as we; yet I know not well, for it was ever packt up on Horse, or Waggon, to three Horsemen was allowed one Waggon; I saw no *Musters*; nor *Marches* neere an enemy, and therefore have little experience of their Discipline in that point: They March in Rank and File, with

with wonderfull silence, which makes commands received readily: they are alwayes provided of Bisket, dried flesh, and store of Rice, with a kinde of course Butter, so as in the greatest desarts, they are in plentie: thus their Armies passe the sandy barren Countreyes towards *Persia*, with lesse endurance then did the *Romans* in small numbers of old: One notable piece of their discipline, they told me; that is, excepting none but the *Tanixarges*, to encompass all their other foot *Battagliaes*, in the Reare, with greatest part of the Horse, in forme of a *halse-Moone*; they have order not to meddle with the enemy; but only to necessitate their owne forward, till they have gone through the opposite Forces, and in case of Flight, to hold them out to slaughter; which done, themselves begin upon the enemy: thus that necessitie which is the Mother of all brave performance in vulgar spirits, and which the Ancients so much sought to cast upon the Souldier, by Hills, Rivers, and such Scituations, the *Turkes* carry along in all places; thereby forcing valour, even out of feare; so serving themselves effectually of People neither valiant, nor affectionate, and that without Intreaties, Donatives, or other inconvenient indulgence of Government: Thus much of their Land Forces; their Navies are provided to the Seas within their Dominions: the chiefe are the *Blacke Sea*, and the *Mediterraneum*; the *Hellspont* I esteeme but a passage from the one, to the other: Their *Bosphoran* Fleet Trades into the *Blacke Sea*, upon severall Services; as to invade the *Moscovites*, *Circassies*, *Cossacks*; with others, returning in *July*, or *August*, laded with Honey, Waxe, and especially

K

cially Wood, and Slaves, which it transports to *Alexandria*, buying therewith, Flax, Sugar, Sherbets, Rice, Tapestry, Corne, and other *Egyptian* Commodities; with which, and part of the Tribute, in *January*, they returne for *Constantinople*, so enjoying the Trade, Winds which in those parts usually in Summer sit Northernly, and in Winter Southernly.

The other part of their Navy serves upon the *Mediterraneum*; it is called the *Barbary Fleet*; it is the more Warlike, and acknowledges the *Gran Signior*, but not so absolute; for the gaines of the other Fleet goes to his Coffers; but what the *Mores* get is their owne; which makes them more earnest in *Pyracy*, and desirous to be held as *Pyrats*; to gaine a kinde of libertie, and that all *Christians* may be Prize, without any impediment by league at Court: This the *Turke* grants under their excuse of their disobedience, and *Pyracie*, hee infests those *Christians*, who being in League with him, hee could by no other pretence weaken; and this also in case of necessitie, keeps him an exercised Fleet for Warre: That this is connivence appeares plaine; for he Claimes, and Protects their Cities, though not their Persons, and they never make Booty of *Turkish* Goods, or Subject, though a *Christian*; and divers of them I saw Sayling in the midst of the *Armadoe Royall*; yet they counterfeit the *Pirate* so well, that the *Gallies*, and *Vessels* of *Argiers*, will not come within the *Dardanelli*; and my selfe not then knowing this Art, had at *Rhodes*, by a rash mistake, almost lost my Libertie; where the Admirall Gallion of *Tripoly*, comming for fresh Water, Rode in the Mouth of the *Port* above three houres without casting

casting Anchor, as pretending feare of being within command; this made me judge it an *English Ship*, as likewise the Colours, which so farre off I tooke for the Kings; wherefore desirous to see my Countrey-men, I hired a *Greeke Boatman* to carry me thither, where being almost arrived, I perceived my desperate errour, from whence I was forced with entreaty, money, and my dagger at his breast, to make him rowe mee off.

The *Turks* are but ill supplied with Sea-men; for beside *Repegadoes* they have but few skilfull Saylers, and would have had fewer, but that as of old, the *Carthaginian* Hostilitie exercised the *Romans* at Sea, who else, had not so early learnt Navigation, and by consequence, could not so soone have Mastred the World; just so, (though in a farre weaker manner) doe *Florence* and *Malta* contest with the *Turke* at Sea, enough to practise, but not defeat him: to which effect, I have heard some of them by way of jeere say, that the *Gran Duke*, and *Malta*, did by the *Gran Signior*, like little barking *Dogs* about a *Lyon*, keepe him awake, and if sometimes they ventur'd to give him a nippe, it did but rouze him, without any hurt of importance; for ought I knew, they had reason; for though resistance be necessary, yet when so insufficient it is worse then none.

Their termes of Navigation are *Italian*, either to their Slaves, being most of that Nation; or that themselves *Inlanders* originally, have a *Language* defective in *Maritime* affaires: Their Vessels are either *Turkish* built, or *Prizes*; their owne built, they call *Caramuzalls*, many whereof are great Ships; all have

Rounds on the out-side, like Stayres, the Sterne, and Fore-castle, built foure or five Stories high; so as I have seene some of them carry seven or eight hundred Passengers: that forme makes them slow of Sayle, unwarlike, and easily over-set by weather. Their Gallies are light, of an excellent mould, and endure an high Sea, especially those of *Rhodes*.

The maine strength of both their Fleets, are tall Ships taken from *Hollanders*; where the Cowardize of that Nation is made a Weapon against all *Christendome*; and reaches us what a venomous crueltie it would be to Barre Ransome, or returne to all who yield their Ships, upon what oddes soever; All great examples have a little of the unjust; now though this might seeme hard measure to such, who yielded upon extreme oddes; yet were it neither so generall a mischief, nor so important as the contrary indulgence; and men would not only become more resolute, in those necessities, but more wary of going ill provided.

Nothing makes the *Hollanders* so faint, as the *Turkish* knowne Decree of impunitie, and libertie personall to such as render without discharge of Artillery; wherefore they seeing present safetie in yielding, and no future destruction at Home, doe easily give up other mens goods, for their owne securitie; upon these termes, the Admirall Gallie where I Sayled, a goodly Vessell of fortie brave Peeces, had beene taken, as the *Turkes* assured me, by two of their *Polar-kers* of ten, or twelue Guns a peece: Our Ships they doe not willingly set upon; not only for their able defence, but also because the Vessell, which uses to be

be a considerable peece of the Bootie, is to them un-
usefull; for their employments being *Pyrasy*, can
make little use of an *English* Bottome, whose mould
is too slow for that purpose: wherewith they asked
me how we did in Warre at Sea, where our enemies
might come on, or of, at leisure: I replied, these
which came into their Seas, were private Merchants
Vessels of Trade, flugs made only for burden, and
weather; But for Warre our *King* had a Navy Roy-
all of another frame the best for Sayle, and Fight, in
the World.

The strangest thing I found among the *Turkish*
Mariners, was their incredible civilitie; I who had
often proved the *Barbarisme* of other Nations at Sea,
and above all others, of our owne, supposed my selfe
amongst *Beares*, till by experience, I found the con-
trary; and that not only in ordinary civility, but with
so ready service, such a patience, so sweet, and gentle
a way, generally through them all, as made me doubt,
whether it was a dreame, or reall; if at any time I
stood in their way, or encombred their ropes, they
would call me with a *Iannus*, or *Bennu*, termes of
most affection, and that with an encline, a voyce, and
gesture so respective, as assured me, their other words
(which I understood not) were of the same straine:
The Captaines chiefe Gaine in this Voyage, is by
Passengers; yet if interest share in this behaviour,
they are not quite voyd of it, that can act it so well:
Nor are they irreligious; for all the Voyage, Mor-
ning, and Evening, they Salute the *Sunne*, with three
generall Shouts, and a *Priest* saying a kinde of *Letany*,
every prayer ending with *Macree Kichoon*, that is, be

Angels present, the People answer in manner of a shout *Homin*, that is, Amen.

Thus much of the *Military* part of *Turky*; to which I adde the point of *Fortification*; Herein their proceeding is direct contrary to the *Spaniards*, he not having multitudes of his owne sufficient to Plant *Colonies*, is forced in all his Conquests, (if he will have any people to governe over,) to preserve the *Naturals*: Now they not being assured in *Affection*, must be awed by *Fortresse*; which is a way, not only unsure, but so chargeable, as makes him gaine but little by his winnings.

The *Turke* on the other side, well stored with people; First, considers what number of his owne, he will assigne for *Timariots* to each *Province* which he takes; then he destroyes all its *Nobilitie*, and so farre of the *Vulgar*, till there rest only such a proportion as may till the land, and be awed by those *Timariots* with other ready Forces; that remainder is kept to Manure the land: this thus establisht, he needs not the *Fortresse* for himselfe; nor will he leave it a refuge for *Enemies*, or *Rebels*: yet if it be a Frontier, he does not quite demolish it, but keeps it in such case, as may hold out till he might send an Army, ever supposing himselfe *Master* of the Field; wherefore as it stands in more, or lesse danger, so is it provided: Thus in *Hungary* the Castle of *Belgrade* is neither razed, nor carefully maintained; but that of *Buda* is guarded with a strong Garrison; all those within the Kingdome are pulled downe; so is it in his other Countreyes: his *Maritime* Fortifications, because of sudden accessse by *Sayle*, are held in the rule of Frontiers,

tiers, and withall to command the *Haven*; yet is not the care of them so diligent as in *Christendome*; they every where gave me free access, excepting *Egypt*; where the extraordinary subtile malice of that people makes more *Vigilance*, and restraint, then elsewhere: Now follows their *Religion*, wherein I noted only the *Politicke* institutions thereof; these observations moving only in that *Sphere*, cannot jarre with a higher, though the motion seeme contrary: *Mahomet* noting the outward solemnities, wherewith other *Religions* entertained the minds of men; he judged them perhaps in part, effeminate; as those daintie *Pictures*, and *Musicke* in *Churches*, those strange *Vestures*, and *Processions*, and partly chargeable, as those stately *Sacrifices*, and other solemnities of the *Heathens*, and all driven already, to that heighth, as hee could not out-goe; wherefore hee refused to build his Sect thereon; Nor did hee much affect to support it with *Miracles*, whose credit frequent *Imposters* had rendred suspected to the World; but rather chose to build it upon the *Sword*, which with more assurance commands *Mankinde*: Every *Noveltie* drawes men in for a while; but where the gaine is not great, they soone grow weary, unlesse compulsion hold them on; therefore in his first beginnings, when he was asked what *Miracles* he had to approve his *Doctrine*, he drawing forth his *Scymitar*, told, that *God* having had his *Miracles* so long slighted by the incredulitie of men, would now plant his *Laves* with a strong hand, and no more leave them to the discretion of *Ignorant*, and vaine man; and that hee had therefore sent him in the power of the *Sword*, rather
then

then of *Miracles*: from hence is it that now, their Boyes ride to *Circumcision*, bearing an iron club in their hands: Neverthelesse, he sayled not to frame his *Seet* so as might take humane nature; not the *Intellectuall* part; for all *Superstition* subsists on weak *Hypotheses*, whose plausible reason may for a while prevaile in the World, by possessing some shallow, rash, peremptory braines, but cannot hold out long, unlesse it have better *roots*, then that of *argument*: He therefore made it comply with the maine parts of our *Nature*, *Hope*, and *Fear*: to the one he set out a *Paradice*; to the other though not a *Hell*, yet a shrewd *Purgatory*: his Preaching of *Paradice*, more then *Hell*, favours *hope* above *fear*, thereby filling the minde with good *courage*; which was much to his *Military* purpose: for hee finding the *Sword* to be the foundation of *Empires*, and that to manage the *Sword*, the rude and sensuall are more vigorous, then wits softened in a mild *rationall* way of *civillitie*; did first frame his *institutions* to a rude insolent *sensuality*, after which *education*, he fitted his future pretences just unto such capacities: wherefore seeing that Mens *opinions* are in great part, *complexionall*, and *habituall*, it is no wonder to see them taken with *promises*, which to us seeme beastly, and ridiculous; they as much despise ours; and in a more *naturall* way, every thing is received, not at the rate of its owne worth, but as it agrees with the receivers *humour*; whereby, their *hopes*, and *fears* though false, prevails as strongly as if true, and serve the *State* as effectually, because *Opinion* which moves all our *Actions*, is governed by the *Apparancy* of things, nor by their *realitie*: Now
to

to the intent that the most notable *fancies* of men might be entertained, there are foure severall *Orders* in their *Religion*, all very malicious against *Christians*, otherwise I have not noted them vicious, excepting their profest *Sodomy*, which in the *Levant* is not held a vice: each *Order* upholds its reputation upon some one peculiar *virtue*, which alone it professes, not pretending to any other: The *Calenderim* upon *Chastity*, wearing an *iron Ring* through the skin of his yard, in some I have noted it capable of being taken of with small *difficulty*; The *Haggiemlar* on *Musique*, and love-songs: The *Torlacchi* on *Revelations*, and *Enthusiasmes*, to foretell, and divert divine wrath: The most rigid spirits are the *Dervislar*, like *Bards Priests* launching themselves with *Knives*: these *Dervislar* have murdered divers *Bashawes*, & also attempted some of the *Emperours*, in the midst of their *Armies*; so dangerous are violent *spirits*, when seconded by *Religion*, which being the only pretence in its way glorified to *Vampire Sovereign authoritie*, is to be kept within its due limits, lest in stead of *Cooperating* with the state, it grow abused beyond that use.

All these *sects* are governed by one Head, called the *Mufy*, whose *authoritie* unites and orders them; suppressing such disorders, as the *scripures*, or *interests* of men raise. This *Mufy* is created by the *Emperor*, to whom he is held ever *subordinate*; which makes the *Turkish Theology* excellently to correspond with the *State*, as depending thereon, & free of reason more *Politicks*, then if this head *East* fast take were of another *Country*, or otherwise *independent* upon the *Prince*, whereby having *interests* apart, he might

often make God Almighty seeme to decree more conforme thereto, then either to the occasions of the *Princes*, or *Common wealth*: for all *Heavenly Gods* are used like *Puppets*; they seeme to speake, yet is it not they, but the man who in a concealed manner, speaks through them; what he pleases; that part is acted, by the *Expounders* of their *Alcoran* now, as of the *Oracles*, or *Sybiles* bookes of old: Hereby the *Mufti* serves to animate the *Souldiers*, by colouring of *publique* impresses with *Divine* authoritie, and also to decide *Controversies*, when they are too unruly for any *arbitrement*, not held *Divine*: wherefore he frequently consults with the *Gran Vizier*, who as the *Soule* of the *State*, inspires him to the purpose thereof; full of that God, he gives his *Oracles*: They passe for grounded upon the *Alchoran*, which is given out for the Word of God: it is written in *Arabicke* verse, in forme of *Dialogue*, betweene the *Angell Gabriel*, and their *Prophet*, it is prohibited to be translated, which both preserves the *Arabicke* tongue, and conceales *Religion*: All set *Texts* are obnoxious to severall *Expositions*, thence growes *distraction*: So hath this bred foure different *Sects* of *Mahometans*, each interpreting it according to the *Genius* of its *Nation*, the *Tartars* *Simply*, the *Mosses*, and *Arabs* *Superstitiously*, the *Persians* *ingeniously*, the *Turkes* with most *liberty*: each *Nation* scornes to yeeld unto other in opinion, for honours sake, especially the *Turke*, and *Persian*, who intending the *Conquest* of one another, doe after the old *Customs* of *Princes*, dis-affect their *People* in *Religion* toward the *Enemy*, that they may be more fierce, and obstinate against him, In this point the *Turke* grows

disadvan-

disadvantaged; for of late, his people begin to bee infected with *Persianisme*: I have heard many of them in publique acknowledge the *Persians* better *Mahometans*, then themselves: which makes the *Turkes* much braver Souldiers upon the *Christian*, then upon the *Persian*; against the one, they are carryed by *zeale*, *malice*, and *disdaine*: but against the other, only by a *Nationall emulation*: This impressiion is made deeper by many other circumstances, inso-much as divers *Ianizaries* have told me, that they goe to the Wars of *Persia*, very unwillingly, but to these of *Poland*, or *Hungary* as to pastimes: One of their *Priests* told me of an old *Prophecy*, they have: That their *Emperour* should winne the *red Apple*, and in the seventh yeare after, if they did not defend themselves bravely, the *Christians* should overcome them, but howsoever, in the twelfth, they should at the furthest be overcome by the *Christians*: The *red Apple* (he said) was *Constantinople*, though some (quoth he) hold it to be *Rome*: I holding such *prophecies*, rather cunning, then true, searched after the Plot thereof; wherefore I entreated him to tell me, how much time was contained in those yeares: he answered that each yeare, some had limited by the age of *Mahomet*, but (quoth he) in vaine, for it is prohibited us to search into the times appointed; that clause gave me some light, for I remembered, among other causes of a *States* preservation, one assigns *proximitie* of danger, his reason is, because, *apprehension* of danger causes *vigilance*, and *diligence* wherein lyes safetie: hereupon this *Prophet*, to make the *Turkes* vigilant against the *Christian*, threatens them with the seventh

yeare, yet not so *inevitable*, but valour may resist: and to make every yeare provided against, as that, therefore is it prohibited to fixe the time determinate; then their farall destruction not to passe the twelfth yeare, makes them in the meane while use the *Christians* as their future destroyers, with much hostilitie, as a revenge *anticipate*: which serves right to the purpose of the State: and when all comes to all, those yeares (as such *Propheticall* times use) are like to prove very long ones.

Amongst other qualities, whereby *Mahometisme* possesses the minds of men, one is its pleasing doctrine, I remember when their Prophet in the *Alcoran* asks the *Angell* concerning *venery*, and some other delicacies of life, he telles him, that God did not give man such appetites, to have them frustrate, but enjoy'd, as made for the gust of man, not his torment, wherein his Creator delights not; These kinde of opinions will ever be well come to flesh, and blood, when as the contrary over-great severitie of Discipline would have pleased none, but some few austere complexions, and to the greater part would have seemed but a persecution of nature, or perhaps hypocriticall, whose reputation might soone have beene lost in scandall.

The cunning of that seconding humane inclination appears in the different successe of two polirick acts of the *Alcoran*: the one permits *Polygamie*, to make a numerous People, which is the foundation of all great *Empires*: The other pretending a divell in every grape, prohibits *wine*: thereby it hardens the Souldier, prevents disorder, and facilitates publique provision:

provision: The first as pleasing to nature is generally received: The other is borne downe by appetite, so as more drinke wine, then forbeare: Thus he maintaining his institutions by seconding of humane disposition, succeeds more readily, then those, whose ordinances by crossing it, goe as it were against the haire: Now the greatest number of men being governed by *passions*, in all people they have beene entertained, for the present life, with Iustice; for the future, with *Religion*: yet there were ever found some few Intellectuall complexions, in whom the Understanding prevayled above the Passions: those discerning wits could not receive the grosse supposals, upon which the Heathenish superstitions relyed; wherefore to traine them in such wayes as civill societies require, they were instructed in a seeming rationall way, wherein they were amused about an *intelligible* world, stored with rewards of *honour*, *vertue*, and *knowledge*, with punishments of *infamy*, *vice*, and *ignorance*: these were to them in steed of *Elisian Fields*, or *Infernall Rivers*, and as some scoffers thinke, but little better of assurance, onely righter framed to such capacities: by these *speculations*, *contemplative* heads, who else, might dangerously have busied themselves about State affaires, were finally *mop'd*, and *diverted*: To which purpose I have oft considered, whether *learning* is ever like to come in request among the *Turkes*; and as farre as conjecture may venture, I doubt not thereof, for *learning* is not admitted in the beginning of *Empires*--*emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros*, and so weakneth the Sword: but when once, that hath bred *greatnesse*, and *sloth*, then with other

effemimacies come in *letters*; thus in *Rome*, at the first *Philosophers* were banisht, as *unactive*; but upon the conquests of *Carthage*, and *Greece* they crept in: And the *Turkish Empire* consists much on those *Countrys*, whose care makes *speculative wits*, and which of old, bread the greatest *Divines*, *Philosophers*, and *Poets* in the world; wherefore though for some ages, the *Turkish race* may retain its owne proper *fiercenesse*; yet in time, those *subtile chymates*, and mixture in bloud with the people thereof, will *Gentilize*, and infect it with the ancient softnesse *naturall* to those places: I have often seene Copies of *love verses*, and some few peeces of *Mathematiques* passe amongst them with much applause: I saw one for *singing*, and composing of two or three *Sonnets*, had at a feast in *Belgrado* of *Hungary*, a Horse given him worth neere *twentie pound English*; and in the accessse of all *Arts*, *Poets* have ever made the first entry, as with their *Fictions*, and *Musicke*, aptest to charme *savage braynes*, thus *Orpheus* in *Greece*, our *Bards* in *England*, began the *Dance* to all other *Sciences*: *Statuary*, and *Picture* can never come into *Turky*, by reason of their *Superstition*, which not only abhorres worshipping of such *formes*, but making of them; As for other *learning*, it is like to insinuate, but by degrees, and with many repulses, as a corruption most pernicious to their *Religion*, especially the *searching* parts of *Philosophy*, which stomacke that *sensuall Paradise*, as hath beene noted in *Averroes*, *Avicenna*, and others, who could not endure it: Thereupon, the *Academy* which began to rise up at *Bagadat* was suppress: yet let no man conclude that this can hinder *Philosophy*, for there

there can never want wits able to bend it to *Religion* with them, as well as *Plato* with the *Grecians*, and *Aquinas* with the *Romanists*.

Now the naturall course of things much follows the *Sunne*, who gives life to all, wherefore this *Cyclopadia* hath beene observed to runne from *East*, to *West*: Thus have most *Civillities*, and *Sciences* come as some thinke, from the *Indian Gymnosophists*, into *Egypt*, from thence into *Greece*, so into *Italy*, and then over the *Alpes*, into these faint *North-west* parts of the world, whence if the *Inquisition* hinder not, perhaps they may passe into those new *Plantations Westward*, and then returne in their old circle among the *Levantine*s, whose Wits seeme more abstruse, and better fixt for *contemplation*, but ours more nimble and ready, so as their *discourses* are more profound: ours more *superficiall*, and *plausible*, and were I to account for the losse of their ancient *Authors*, I should not only accuse *Language*, *Tyranny*, *Warre*, and *Interesse Ecclesiastique*, but especially this different relish, and straine of our *fancy* from theirs, for I have found it in conceits, as in ayres of *Musicke*: in great part, that takes not with them which much affects us, our very *Reason* differs: Before I shut up this point of *Turkish Religion*, I must remember two principall points; one is *Predestination*, the other *Purgatory*: the first not meant in matter of *Salvation*, but of *fortune*, and *success* in this life, they peremptory permit to *Destiny* fixt, and not avoydable by any act of ours: I had two notable examples; one was at *Rhodes*, where just as we entred the Port, a *French Lacquey* of our company dyed with a great plague sore, which.

which he had taken of the *Gunnery Mate*, who with one running upon him, conversed, and slept amongst us : The rest were so farre from feare, at his death, as they sat presently eating, and drinking by him, and within halfe an houre, after his removall, slept on his *Blanquet*, with his cloathes in stead of a *Pillow*; which when I advised them not to doe, they pointed upon their foreheads, telling me it was written there at their *birth* when they should *dye*; they scaped, yet divers of the passengers dyed thereof before wee got to *Egypt* : The other was at my passage to *Andrinople* in *Thrace*; my selfe, the *Ianizary*, and one more being in a *Coach*, wee passed by a man of good qualitie, and a *Souldier*, who lying along, with his *Horse* by, could hardly speake so much, as to intreat us to take him into *Coach*; the *Ianizary* made our companion ride his *Horse*, taking the man in : whose brest being open, and full of plague tokens, I would not have had him received; but he in like manner, pointing to his owne forehead, and mine, told me wee could not take hurt, unlesse it were written there, and that then we could not avoyd it; the fellow dyed in the night, by our sides : and in our indemnities approved this confidence, to be sometimes *fortunate*, how wise soever; doubtlesse for the publique *causes valour*, and prevents that *interruption of Trade*, wherewith the *office of Health in Italy*, ruins greater numbers daily, then any plague ever did: I thought this opinion of *fat*, had usually taken men off from all *industrious* care of their owne *safety*; but in dangers at *Sea*, and other cases where diligence may evidently import, I have still found the contrary; and

abolish

in

in such *occurrence* as these, where *industry* is not of manifest avayle; this assurance does not doe much hurt in leaving vaine care, as good in strengthening the spirits whose decay yeelds a man up to all bad *impressions*: They admit no *Hell* for any but those who beleevve not *Mahomet*; their owne they affright with a *Purgatory*, which holds but till *Doomes Day*; it is acted in the *Grave*; the paine is inflicted by a bad *Angell*, whose force is lessened by a good one, according as the parties life was led; to strengthen this good *Angell* they doe many workes of charitie: this furnisheth all *Turky* with excellent *Hanes*, *Hospitals*, and *Moskietoes*; this makes the best *bridges*, and *high wayes* that can be imagined, and stores them with *furnitures* for the reliefe of *passengers*: These faire workes soe caused, seemed to mee like daintie fruit growing out of a *Dung-hill*; but the *vertues* of *vulgar* men are of so base a nature, as must bee manured with *foolish hopes*, and *fears*, as being too grosse for the finer *nuriment* of *reason*: These were the chiefe points I observed in their *Religion*; onely the manner of *exercise* remains which in brieft, is thus: To every *Moskietoe* is adjoynd a high slender *Spyre-steeple*, on the out-side whereof on high, is made a round, with a doore opening *South East*, or *East*, as the Countrey lyes towards *Mecca*; here the *Priest* entering, with his hands bowed over his eares, walking round, turning on the right hand, in a loud voyce tels the People many times over, that there is but one *God*; this being done, all the devouter sort, (which are not many) goe to *Church*, and say their prayers, continually repeating *Allah Kalleh, Hibi Kalleh*, that is,

A Voyage into the Levant.

is, the severall names of *God*; their *gestures* are first sitting arosse legg'd, waisting of the body, then prostrate twice on their face, they kissethe earth; afterward they rise, and stand with their hands bowed over their eares, but never doe they kneele, or uncover the head, holding those postures unmanly; so different are the *opinions* of *Nations*, in point of *reverence*, and *decency*: this service is performed five times a day: first at *Day-broke*; then at *Mid-day*; at midst of the *After-noon*; at *Sun-set*; and more then an houre after: The first and last make a dainty show, having all the *Meskeetoes*, hung full of *burning Lamps*: this frequency of *Prayer*, requires none to the *Church*, but persons at leisure; others make their houses, or high-ways serve, and was devised by *Sergius* the *Monke*, as it is thought, in imitation of his soure times of *Pater-noster*; knowing that *Religion* runs no greater danger then of *Oblivion*, and therefore should be often called to minde: their chiefe day is *Friday*, yet it hinders no *Market* for ought: I could see no esteem'd of no more regard, then the day of *Calu-al-râm*, and *Ramadan*; they are both *Lents*, the first lasts three dayes, the other a moneth: their fast is according to the *Jewish* manner, not in *quantity*, or *quality* of meats, but in *time*; for all day long, they may neither eate, drinke, nor use any sort of *Venerie*; but at the appearing of the first *Starre*, they make themselves amends, in *gluttonasse*, *drunkenesse*, and *lust*: they have one peece of *Divinitie*, which I wonder is not transplanted to other Countreyes; that is a custome of the *Arabs*, to sell their *merit*; some more, some less,

lesse, according to the *Sanctimony* of the Seller, and
 time limited; I once at *Sophia*, saw one sell the ver-
 tue of two yeares *hermitage* for a peece of blew cloth
 sufficient for two Turkish coates, and a quantitie of
 Rice, about five bushels *English*; price enough confi-
 dering the Ware in it selfe; and yet not deare, if wee
 reckon the advantages of a *religious reputation*; Next
 their *Church*, I must place the *Tribunall*, for their
Judges are ever *Ecclesiasticall* persons; whereby both
 orders joyned give *reputation* to one another; and not
 onely *reputation*, but *maintenance*; for these places of
Judicature are the onely preferment of the *Priest-hood*;
 wherewith the *Priest*, and *Judge* being maintained in
 the same person, two gaps are stoppt with one bush,
 without causing any part of the land to lye dead in
 the hands of the *Clergy*, or otherwise impoverishing
 the people with *tythes*: There are divers orders of
Judges; especially two; the *Cady*, and over him the
Moulacady like a *Lord Chiefe-Justice*; the supreme
 head of *Judicature* is the *Musty*; in great cases, there lies
 appeal, but none beyond the *Musty*; his Decrees the
Emperour himselfe will not question, for indeed they
 are secretly guided by his *assent*, and the *Gran Viziers*;
 These *Judges* are all, excepting the *Musty*, limited to
 fix Precincts, and when convicted of corruption, they
 are made horrid examples; The maine points, where-
 in *Turkish Justice* differs from that of other *Nations*,
 are three: it is more *Severe*, *Speedy*, and *Arbitrary*:
 They hold the foundation of all *Empire* to consist in
 exact *obedience*, and that in exemplary *severitie*; which
 is undeniable in all the World, but more notable in
 their *State*, made up of severall People different in
Bloud, *Sett*, and *Interesse*, one from another, nor linkt

in affection, or any common engagement toward the publique good; other then what meere terror puts upon them; a ~~strong~~ *band* were uneffectuall upon such a *subject*, and would loone finde it selfe slighted; therefore the *Turkish Justice* curbes, and executes, without either remorse or respect; which succeeds better, then ever did the *Romans*, with all their milder arts of *Civillitie*; compare their conquests, with those made by the *Turke*; you shall finde his to continue quiet, and firme, theirs not secure for many ages; witnesse first *Italy*, then *Greece*, and *France*, alwayes full of Rebellions, Conspiracies, and new troubles; which were caused by their lenity, that did not humble the conquered soe low as it should; for rebellion is nothing but bold discontent; so that as there is required discontent, so must there bee also some strength of Spirit, without which the discontent cannot quicken into rebellion, but faine into a stupified *humilitie*: all victory disgusts the subdued; a milde victor leaves that disgust spirit for mischief: but the remorselesse way of the *Turke*, mortifies it, by an oppression which secures him: to this effect, I have heard divers of them boast, that *God* hath appointed them for an iron rod over other Nations: and in most parts of *Turky*, especially *Sclavonia*, *Bosnia*, *Hungary*, *Macedonia*, and *Thrace*, the fiercest people of that Empire over all publique places, he sets a great iron Club, to intimate, what they must trust to; nor does hee so much relye upon the peoples affection, which would tye him to a respectfull, and lesse absolute domination, and then also be in their power to al-
 ter, as upon that strength which is in his owne hand
 nation nations more no, *Shaw* *the* *makes*

makes him more himselfe, and binds with the tye of
fear, whereto humane nature is ever enthralled:
 The second point wherein their justice excels, is the
 quicke dispatch: If the businesse bee present matter of
fact, then upon the least complaint, the *parties*, and
testimonies are taken, and suddenly brought before the
Judge, by certaine *Ianizaries*, who with great staves,
 guard each streer, as our night Watchmen with Hol-
 berds, at *London*; the cause is ever in lesse then two
 houres dispatched, *execution* instantly performed un-
 lesse it appeare a cause so important, as is allowed an
appeale to the *Stouacady*, where also it is as speedily
 decided: If it bee matter of *title*, or *right*, the parties
 name their witnesses who shall presently bee forced to
 come in; for they have no old deeds, or any other
 reckonings beyond the memory of man; in such *cases*,
possession, and *moderne* right carries it, without that
 odious course of looking too farre backe-ward into
 the times past: this expedition avoyds *confusion*, and
 cleares the *Courts*; whereby it becomes sufficient for
 many causes, and so for a great people; now as for the
 particular person, though sometimes hee seeme disad-
 vantaged by the hast, which may make *judgement*
 rash; yet that hast not being *passionate*, it happens not
 often; nor then likely, is his dammage therein worse,
 then with us, where after the *suspence*, *delay*, and *charge*
 of suit, the over-sight of a *Lawyer*, may with error
 of pleading cast a good cause; soe that after a man
 hath bene miserably detained to such disadvantage
 of his other affaires, as hee had better have lost his suit
 at first; then doth it finally depend not so much on
 its owne bare right, as upon the *advocates* sufficiency;

The last notable point of their *Indicature* is, they have little fixt law, and therewith flourishing, make good that of *Tacitus*-*in pessima Republica plurima leges*; yet they pretend to judge by the *Alcoran*; whereby the opinion of *divine authoritie* does countenance those arbitrary decisions, which without some *authentique law* to justify them, would hardly bee endured; This *Alcoran* is manifestly no Booke of particular law cases; wherefore they pretend its study does not informe the *Judge literally*, but by way of *illumination*, which not being given to secular persons, does neatly put loosers off, from referring themselves to the *Text*: The *Iustice* being arbitrary, makes it in their opinion, the more to the purpose of the publique; for the *Judges* knowing themselves but instruments of *State*, and that in its favour is their establishment, they will ever judge by the interest thereof, if not out of honesty, yet for their owne advancement.

I must eternally remember the *Turkish justice* for honourable to *Strangers*, whereof I have twice had experience: First at *Saraih*, in *Bosnab*, where I was forced to *Iustice* by a *Christian*, whom I had fore wounded, for threatening to buy mee for a slave; when the Cause was declared by two *Turkes* my companions; the *Judge* not onely freed mee with words, and gesture very respective, but fined my adversary at fortie *Dollars*, and menaced him with death, if any mischief were plotted against me.

Another time at *Andrinople*, eleven, or twelve of us supping together, all *Turkes* but my selfe; there was a *Soulack*, who is an Officer very eminent about the *Emperours* person; hee dranke so beastly drunke, as in the

the night, hee having a lodging in the top of the *Hane*, mistooke himselfe, tumbled off to the ground, and within few houres, dyed: The next morning, all the company was imprisoned, but I, who in the night, had escaped out at a decayed corner, of the *Hane*, and hid my selfe under a Bridge, without the *Citie*; every man was fined as *circumstance* did either *excuse*, or aggravate, the least payed foure thousand *Aspers*, some twice as much: The *Iudge* by reason of my flight, suspected some extraordinary guilt in me, and had sent out *Tanixaries* for my apprehension.

I seeing the outrageous drunkenness of the *Turkes*, had all my Voyage pretended for little lesse then a *Commandement* in the *Religion* of my *Countrey*, not to drinke above three draughts at a meeting; whereby, the respect of *conscience* gave mee that *priviledge* of sobriety, which no other *excuse* could have obtained; wherefore when the *Iudge* was by the rest informed of my *abstinence*, and that I had no hand in the excess, he called backe the *Officers*, and pronounced mee free: wherein, whether hee regarded mee as *abstemious*, or as a stranger, I could not learne: One *custome* in their *Iustice* I have found, which confutes our vulgar *maxime*, that sayes no commerce can bee maintained without *fidelity* of oath, for all *Turky* is but a *miscellany* of people, whose *Religions* have little effect upon the *conscience*, and that drowned in *faction* against one another, some of them as the *Zingares*, doe not so much as pretend to any *God*: in this case, an oath were of to slender *credit* for matters of importance; for hee who will commit testimony to oath, must bee sure to uphold in the people an *awfull*, and
tender

tender sense of *Divine power*, or else in trusting oaths with *trials*, he exalts *knavery* in the *oppression* of *truth* wherefore they put not the *witnesse* to oath, but examine them a part; wherein some wise *Daniels* may have such art of questions so *unexpected*, and of such *secret consequence* as no premeditate agreement can prevent: A *false witnesse* endures what the accused should have done, had he beene guilty: The word of a knowne *Turke* upon the faith of a *Musselman* beares downe all other *testimony*, unless relieved by strong *circumstance*: *Three women make but one witnesse*.

When any man dyes, the land in most parts of *Turky*, is in the *Emperours* gift, who also hath the *seign* of his *moveables*: The rest first payes the *Widowes* their *Jointure* agreed, and inrolled; then what remaines is equally divided among his children: The sonne of any great *Commander*, neither inherits his fathers *dignity*, nor is admitted to new; thus are both *Riches*, and *Honour* hindered from continuing in a *family*; whereby none hath any credit with the people, but as instruments to the *Gran-Signior*, who being sole-giver of all, every man fits himselfe to his *employments*, without possibility of any *greatnesse* *unserviceable*, *independant*, or dangerous to the *Crowne*: for place, the *right hand* they hold uppermost for the *Clergy*, and the left for a *Souldier*, because it gives a man possession of his *Companions* *Sword*; thus doe both orders converse without the depression of either: Upon this Body of their *Laws*, I will set one note concerning their *Heads*: Every *State* is then best fitted, when its *Laws*, and *Governours* suit with the end whereto it is framed: A *State* ordered only to
preservation

preservation is then happy when its *Laws* not onely
 bid peace, for that is vaine, but contrive it, and when
 the Prince is of *Nature* peaceable: But the *Turkish*
Empire is originally compos'd to amplify by warre,
 and for that purpose, keeps the *Souldiers* in continuall
 pay; wherefore it is best fitted with a *Prince* of na-
 ture violent, and warlike, of which straine the *Maho-*
metan Race use to bee; and when any of them hath
 chanced to proove *milde*, though never so *just*, and *Reli-*
gious, it hath beene found lesse profitable, and glori-
 ous to the *Empire*, then the violence of the others, al-
 though accompanied with much *Tyranny*; Therefore
 the supposed errors of *Sulean Murat* now reigning,
 being manifestly those of a stout *Spirit*, agree with
 violent nature of the *Government*, wherein they are
 not so pernicious as the *Christians* imagine: To these
 better parts of their *Justice*, I must attaque the maine
 disorder which defames it; that is, their unsatiabie
 covetousnesse; which in a *Morall*, or *Theologicall* way
 this discourse cannot lay hold off; but in respects *Ci-*
vill, it is a thing of dangerous effect, many times dis-
 appointing commands of greatest consequence: *Charles*
 the eight of *France* lost the kingdome of *Naples*, not
 so much by any other error, as by the covetousnesse
 of his *Treasurer*, the *Cardinall* of *San Malo* in detai-
 ning such disbursements as the *King* had appointed
 to the provisions thereof; nor can there be any grea-
 ter defeat of *publique* designs, then when the com-
 mands whereon they relye, are by the *avarice* of the
 inferiour *Magistrate* made frustrate: wherefore I
 noted it is a pernicious piece of *Government*, that af-
 ter the *Basbaes* had at *Sophya* made publique Procla-
 mation

mation to hang all *Tanizaries* who should be found behind them; yet did I see many very confidently stay behind, and make their peace for money with the *Governours* of Provinces: some told mee that if it should come to the *Emperours* notice, hee would put those *Governours* to cruell deathes; and certainly such errors can have no lesse remedies; wherefore *Polybius*, and others as they write, that the *Affricans* were alwayes more covetous then those of *Europe*, so also doe they accuse them of more crueltie; and sometimes crueltie is not only the *cause* of their *avarice*, but the *effect* of it, for they gladly take any colour for execution upon those whose death affords a good *confiscation*: The fourth point proposed was their *morall* parts: Those I compare to *Glasses*: the education and *lawes* of a Country are the moulds wherein they are blowne to this, or that shape, but the *metall* is the spirit of a man, therefore with that I will begin: It hath beene maintained, that men are naturally borne, some for *slavery*, others to command: divers *complexions* make men *timid*, *dextrous*, *patient*, *industrious*, and of other qualities right for service; others are naturally *magnanimous*, *considerate*, *rapacious*, *daring*, and *peremptory*; No man can say, *Nature* intends the one sort to *obey*; the other to *rule*; for if *Nature* have *intentions*, yet is it vanitie to argue them by our modell -- *quis illi à secretis?* but sure the latter are very prone to invade the others, and they as apt to beare: This difference of *Spirit* is manifest, sometimes in whole *Nations*; as to compare the *Spanish* with the *Sicilian*; the *bravery* of the one, and *passionateness* of the other, seemes naturally to mark out the

one for *Domination*, the other for *bondage*: Thus if ever any race of men were borne with *Spirits* able to beare downe the world before them, I thinke it to be the *Turke*; he is in his behaviour, (howsoever otherwise) the right sonne of *Ishmaell*; every mans hand is against him, and his against every man: betweene *Christendome*, and *Persia*, he hath all the world against him; he still designs one, or both, for his taske; and that not as other *Princes*, for *counterposse* with intent of Peace; but with a resolution irrevocably engaged, to bee *all*, or *washing*: Vnto the greatnesse of their *Empire*, I doe much ascribe the greatnesse of their *Spirits*: No man can expect in *Luca*, or *Genoa* such vast sold men, as in old *Rome*; for mighty *Empires* exercise their subjects in mighty employments, which makes them familiar with admirable *examples*, and great *victories*, whereby their minds are enlarged: whereas petty *States* with their *Petty* employments, timid counsels, and frequent disgraces, impoverish, and enfeeble mens fancies, rendring them *pusillanimous*, and too straight for great thoughts: Now as all constitutions of bodies are prone to severall diseases peculiar to their frame; so have the minds of men to their divers abilities some proper way of error; the *subtile* use to bee *malicious*, *false*, and *superstitious*; the *Timide* encline to breach of *promise*, to base wayes of *revenge*, and the like; The *magnanimous* are apt to bee corrupt with an haughty *Insolency*, though in some sort *generous*: this is the *Turkish* way, *remorselesse* to those who beare up, and therefore mistaken for beastly; but such it is not; for it constantly receives *humiliation* with much *sweetnesse*: This to their *honour*, and my *satisfaction*, I ever

ylabbul N 2 found:

found: I had almost hourly *experience* hereof, which my unfoyled *success* makes mee not blush to remember; yet not to weary my pen, I will note only my second dayes journey, which in the contrary entertainment of my selfe, and a *Rhagusean* gave me the first taste: I clad in *Turkish* manner, rode with two *Turkes*, an houre before our *Caravan*; wee found foure *Spahy-Timariots* by a river, where we stay'd, They were at dinner, and seeing by my head, I was a *Christian*, they called to me; I not understanding what they would, stood still, till they menacing their weapons, rose, and came to mee, with lookes very ugly; I smiling met them, and taking him who seemed of most port, by the hand, layed it to my forehead, which with them is the greatest signe of love, and honour, then often calling him *Sultannum*, spoke *English*, which though none of the kindest, yet gave I it such a sound, as to them who understood no further, might seeme *affectionate*, *humble*, and *heartly*; which so appeased them, as they made me sit, and eate together, and parted loving: presently after, they met the *Caravan*, where was the *Rhagusean*, a Merchant of quality, who came in at *Spalatra* to goe for *Constantinople*, he being clothed in the *Italian* fashion, and spruce, they jostled him: He not yet considering, how the place had changed his condition, stood upon his *termes*, till they with their Axes, and iron Maces (the weapons of that Country,) broke two of his ribs, in which case, we left him behinde, halfe dead, either to get backe as he could, or be devoured of beasts: Not two houres after, I walking alone, on the other side of the river, met five, or seven more, who espying a Dagger in my pocket, snatcht it suddenly,

suddenly, and set it against my breast; wherewith one
 of them speaking *Italian*, Uttered so farre upon them,
 with respective words, as they had me into a house,
 where wee ate, dranke, and lodged together; and
 though some got very drunke, none offered mee any
 injury, but kindly advised me, to lay aside that wea-
 pon, and use such as the Countrey permitted; finally
 after daily successe in the like kinde, I grew so confi-
 dent of the *Turkish* nature, as when *Lances*, or *Knives*,
 were often set against me, I doubted not my selfe, un-
 lesse it were by a *Drunkeard*, or a *Souldier voluntier*;
 for drinke makes the fancy of the one uncertaine, and
 the other going to merit *Paradise* by killing of *Chri-*
stians was no safe company for mee; nor were my
 wayes being framed onely to receive *insolency*, able to
 entertaine malice, especially a malice engaged by *Re-*
ligion: This haughty disposition of others, makes
 the fashions of other Countreys rather despised, then
 imitated, so that in all the In-land of *Turky*, where
Christian Merchants use not, if I appeared in the least
 part clothed like a *Christian*, I was tufted like an
 Owle among other birds: at first I imputed it to *Bar-*
barisme; but afterward lamenting thereof to one of
 the better sort, to note how they understood it; hee
 told me, they would have no *novelties*, and therefore
 would disgrace all new examples; then I perceived it
 to bee a peece rather of *Institution*, then *Inconveniente*; for
 they desiring perpetuall *hostility* with the *Christians*,
 must estrange the People from their *Customs*, as utter-
 ly as may be; Now there is no innovation drawes in
 forreigne manners faster, then that of *Apparell*: Besides
 that, it seemes honourable for the *Turkish* Nation, to

retaine their ancient *habit* of clothing; for as the *French Court* gives this side of the world pattern of apparell, so does the *Turkish* to the *Levant*. Yet they to this day vary but little from that long, and loose manner of garment reported to have beene ever used in the *East*: Their houses are generally made of *bricke* dried in the *Sunne*; poore, and low, that they may not be worth taking from the child, when the father dyes: The *publique* buildings are vaste, and stately a farre off; that also is wonderfully beaurified by the abundance of *trees*; planted among the howses; so as each *Citie* seemes rather a Wood, then a *Citie*; which beside the pleasant aspect, Shelters against the Summers *Sunne*, and Winters winde: the streets are not broad, but paved with an high foot cause on each side, in the middle is passage for Carts, and Horses, from the *Caves* on both sides, is made a boarded Arche not very close, yet much defensive against *Sunne*, and *raine*: Vpon the taking of any Towne, the first thing they erect, is *publique Bathes*, which they establish with faire revenues, so that for lesse then two pence, any man, or woman may be bathed with cleane linnen, and never attendant; it is death for any man to enter when women *bath*, which hee shall know by a Barre before the *doore*: hee or shee who *bathe* not twice, or thrice a weeke, are held *filthy*; every time they make *water* or other uncleane exercise of nature, they wash those parts, little regarding who stands by; if a *Dog* chance to touch their *hand*, they wash presently: before *Prayer* they wash both *face*, and *hands*, sometimes the *head*, and *privities*: many of their Customs have beene in *Egypt* thousands of yeares before

Mahometisme;

Mahometisme; so necessary a thing to prevent diseases, is cleanness in hot *Countrys*, and to men of grosse food; to this *Herodotus* ascribes the old circumcision in *Egypt*, and so doe I that of *Mahomet*, who had no *diviner* warrant, and cared not for bare imitation: for the *Authors* of *Superstition* when they finde *Customes* very usefull, knowing that reason suffices not to hold them in practice with the vulgar, they plant them amongst their other *ceremonies*, and make them *conscientious*, which is the onely way to put them upon low capacities: in the skirts of each *Towne*, neere some river, or other pleasing prospect there use to bee round open *Garden-houses*, where any may sit, and passe time: Besides all former respects, there is a nother feate, which furnishes *Turky* with magnificent *Bridges*, *Hanes*, *Meskeetoos*, *High wayes*, and other publique *structures*; that is this: When any *Provinciall Governour*, is both for *riches*, and *rapine*, notorious, he is sure ere long to be circumvented, or else layed open to the accuser, for a confiscation; Hee to prevent this, hath no fairer way, then for the good, to make some worke of eminent magnificence; wherein hee gaines two safe points of reputation, in being held Pious, and exhaust; the one stops the *Accuser*, the other the *Exchequer*: Their *Diet* is very full, and grosse, they will refuse all dainties for a peece of fat *Mutton*; that they seeth with *Rice*, which is the most generall food they use, they call that mixture *Pilawe*, over it they put *milke* made thicke, and sower, called *Yugurt*, with *Pease*, *Rice*, and *Mutton* they make their *Porrage Churbab*: these are the three ordinary dishes of *Turky*; they want not others, as *Luxury*, or necessitie require:.

require: Their mighty eating I impute to the drinking of water, which after awhile, makes a good stomack, as by experience I found. They abhorre blood, and things strangled, and care little for fish, or fowle, but often buy them alive, to let them goe; whereto they pretend no *Metempsychosis*, or any other reason, but that of naturall compassion; wherein they are so good, as to let fowle feede of their *Granaries*, especially in those of *Ioseph*, at *Gran Cairo*, a place is left open for *Birds*, and some thousands of *Ryalls* yearly scored off for the same to the *Bashah*; thus are in *Turky* all *Birds* so tame, never used to violence, as I have throwne my Coate upon *Turtle-Doves* in the high-ways, and *Quails* would ordinarily hop upon our legges, and armes, as wee slept in the fields: Every night they shut *Dogs*, and *Cats* forth of doores; that is a piece of their Religion, and a cleanly one: the *Dogs* goe most together making a hideous noyse, and are dangerous by night, to *theeves*, and *drunkards*; others seldome walke among them after it is darke: The onely beastly peece of injustice I found among the *Turkes*, was their confidence, to catch or buy up for *Slave*, any *Christian* they finde in the Countrey; nor can hee escape unlesse where he bee a settled knowne Merchant, or goe with some Protector: I met with many who in such Voyages as mine had faine short, and prophesied the like to me: I have divers times beene put to defend my selfe with my Knife, from being moved into houses; by those who would have kept mee a *Slave*, and scarce any day past; but some or other cheapned mee with the *Ianikary*; who if he had sold mee, I had no remedy, beside what distance of life might

might have presented: this I held the worst part of my danger, and against which, there is no preparation of assurance, but in a small resolution, yet as much as in me lay, I used two ways of prevention; one was when they questioned my condition, & designe, which was often, I gave them severall accounts, as I noted the *Flar*, and *Auditory*; still in effect to shew me born *rich*, but fallen to *poverty*, without any fault of mine; my friends all dead, and that having no ability for gain; I had wagger'd the final reliques of my fortune, upon a returne from *Constantinople*, and *Gran Caber*, though farre below my fortunes, yet passed with them for truth, and such a one, as embellished with his circumstance, procured me esteeme, and compassion; and which was above all, made me appear more profitable to the buyer, for they buy more in hope of ransom, then service: and therefore often employed, where I had any correspondence: my other way was to note the territories adjoining, with the wayes for flight, to study our company: and giving none to some; many to others, I ever kept in secret some of the *Garrans* who understood the *language*, and told mee all that pass: then in each place of abode, I acquainted my selfe with some *Kennan*, whose story after he had delivered, I knew how to make him so much my friend, as in case of danger, would have helped me to flye, or conceale: herein was the most expence, and inquiet of my voyage; this excepted, the *Turks* disposition is generous, loving, and honest; so farre from falsifying his promise, as if he doe but lay his hand on his breast, *hand*, or *head*, as they use, or chiefly breake bread with

with me, if I had an hundred lives, I should venture them upon his word; especially if he be a naturall *Turke*, no *Moor*, *Arab*, or *Egyptian*; to those I never committed my selfe, till they had engaged wife, and children for my safe delivery: They seldome travell single, but expecting till a great number be bound for the same place, goe, and lodge together: this secures from thieves unlesse they come in troopes, and then the *Governour* sends against them: Though great part of *Turky* be but of new plantation, and therefore not yet populous, nevertheless, in every place of good pasturage, there are Shepherds, some of them with flocks of two or three thousand, feeding from one *Citie*, to another, which causes such plenty in Towne and Countrey, as for an halfe penny in most townes they sell, as much roasted *Mutton*, as one man can eate, and for two shillings three pence, I have seene a live fat sheepe bought in places two hundred miles from any *Citie*. In most townes an halfe penny loafe, will suffice two or three men for meale: This plenty was first caused by depopulation, but will in time, breed greater numbers of their owne race: The naturall *Turkes*, and the *Renegades* are not subject to those taxes and tolles of *Christendome*, nor is their quire, and plenty fit to be published among the adjoyning *Christians*: only vineyards in whose hand soever, pay to the *Spaheys*, to the *Grandians*, and others, because *Wine* is a prohibited Ware, yet after all those persecutions, it is much cheaper there then in *Christendome*, but not every where to be had, for though in that point, *Mahomet*'s order suffer violence, yet with the better part it prevails, and makes

makes some drinke with scruple, others with danger;
 the better sort when taken drinke, are often *fastin'd* *doed*
 on the bare feet; and I have seene some after a fit of
 drunkenness, lye a whole night crying, and praying
 to *Mahomet* for intercession; that I could not sleepe
 neere them; so strong is conscience even where the
 foundation is but imaginary. This want of *spirit* hath
 devised other drinckes to their meave; for the better
 sort; as *Rhase* which is *water* sod with *Raisins*; some-
 times with *Honey*; but above the rest; they esteeme
Schiphets made with *sugar*, the joyce of *Lemmons*, *Pes-
 ches*, *Apricocks*, *Medlers*, or other *Flowers*, *Fruits*; and
Plumets as each country affoord; these are dried
 together, into a consistence reasonable hard, and por-
 table for their use in *Warre*, or else where; mingling
 them with a quart of *water*. They have
 another drinke not good at meat, called *Camphe* made
 of a *Berry*, as bigge as a small *Beane*, dried in a *Fur-
 nace*, and beat to powder, of a soote colour, in taste
 a little *Bitterish* that they seeth; and drinke hote as
 may be endured if it is good all houres of the day, but
 especially morning, and evening; when to that pur-
 pose, they entertaine themselves 2 or 3 houres in *Cau-
 phe-houses*, which small *Turky* abound more then *Innes*,
 and *Ale-houses* with us: it is thought to be the old
 blacke broth used so much by the *Lacedemonians*; and
 dryeth all humors in the stomacke; comforteth the
 braine; never causeth drunkenness, or any other sur-
 seise, and is a harmelesse entertainment of good fellow-
 ship; for there upon scaffolds, halfe a yard high, and
 covered with *Mats*, they sit *cross-legg'd* after the
Turkish manner, many times two or three hundred to-

griest, talking, and likely with some more *Musick* passing up and downe: The *Musick* of *Turky* is worth consideration; through all those vast Dominions, where rhyms and tunes, and strength I heard, no more, nor can every man play that; yet scarce any but hath a fiddle, with two strings, and at Feasts, and other meetings, will confidently play upon it, but hee knows not to what note, nor can play the same twice over; this I'm sure of; for to make experiment, I have ventured to play at divers meetings, pretending the ayres of my country, to note whether they had skill or no, and tooke so well as they have often made me play againe; then I found their skill and mine alike, for I never understood the least touch of any instrument; Nothing could more disguise their *Genius* unto me, who was used to guesse at the *fancies* of men by the *symes* wherewith I found them most taken, almost as much as by their discourse: I must not forget to note their *Ielousie*; wherein a *Turke* exceeds an *Italian*, as farre as he us; the cause is *Polygamy*, which makes the husband guiltie of insufficient correspondence and therein fearefull that his wife may seeke a further satisfaction; therefore their women goe mustred all by the eyes, nor are suffered to goe to Church, nor so much as looke out at the windows of their lowe houses: The man may divorce when he will, with restitution of *hoynture*, and some further satisfaction; as the *Judge* pleases, yet not without some reasonable pactione against the woman: I saw at *Constantinople* a woman with many of her friends weeping to a *Judge*, where in his presence, she tooke of her *shaw*, and held it the sole upward, but spake nothing

nothing; I enquired what it meant; one told me, it was the ceremony used when a married woman complains that her husband would abuse her against nature, which is the only cause, for which she may sue a divorce as late then did; that delivery by way of *displeasure*, seemed ingrate, where the fact was too un-
pleasant for language. There are very few boggars in *Tethy*, by reason of the great plenty of *Victuals*; only one sort I wondered at; that is their *Santoness* who are able passing *Bogues*, much like our *Tom of Bedlam*; ever with some such disguise to pretend a crazed brain; but they act in a more grave, sublime, and *secret* way then ours; why these are respected, I could never heare any reason other then compassion; but I observed such a reverence borne them; as made mee think it *religious*; nor is it strange, that *superstitions* should honour all *eclipse* of *understanding*, whose light discovers them too farre: There is no people more courteous of *Salutation*, then the *Turkes*; in meeting upon the *high-way*, one with a *stoop*, and his hand upon his *breast*, bids *Salaam Aleck*, the other with like obeisance, replies *Aleck Salaam*; and when anyone comes into company, the rest salute him with a *Be-grabbale Sultanum*, ever sweetning their conversation with such accent of pronunciation, and so much respective gesture, as savours of a gentle *Gentle*, free from that rudenesse, whereof they are accused: Their *Separatures* are notable; those of *Princes* or great men, are covered over with *silke*, or cloth of *gold*, with a *Furbant*, at the *Head*, and set under a vaulted Arch supported by foure Marble pillars; some with a little *Cocke* of *fountain water*, and *Lamps* continually bur-

ning; they are made neere the *Mosques*, especially if they built one, but never within it; the more ordinary, are buryed in some pleasant place without the Citie, with an high stone standing at the head; and another at the feet; that at the head, hath sometimes an *Epitaph*, and if it be a man of qualitie is made at top in forme of a *Turban*; those who bestow a Marble-stone over them, have it in the middle cut through about a yard long, and a foot broad; therein they plant such kinde of plants, or flowers as endure green all the yeare long; which seeme to grow out of the dead body, thinking thereby to reduce it againe into play, though not in the Scene of sensible creatures; yet of those vegetable, which is the next degree, and perhaps a preferment beyond the dust.

The *Turkish* Nation cannot yet be generally abandoned to vice, having two such great enemies; the *Christian* on this side, the *Persian* on that; were they once removed, it would soone corrupt, like *Rome* after the fall of *Carthage* and *Antiochus*, or worse; for then it would have a farre greater Empire, than ever the *Roman* was, nor is it much lesse already, nor wanting so much in extent, as it exceeds in being more absolute, and better compact. It hath ever beene, and yet is the vanitie of Nations, to esteeme themselves civiller, and more ingenious, because more curious in superstitions than other people, whose moderation, diversity, or disdain of those follies, they terme barbarous, and beastly stupidity, incapable of such illuminations; thus of old, the *Egyptians* despised the *Greeks*, they the *Romans*; the *Romans* all the World; and at this day the *Papists* us, the *Jews* them;

them; the *Mahometans* all. After this discourse of the party imperiall, I must not forget those other Sects which it hath in its subjection; they are generally *Christians*, and *Jews*: *Christian* strangers they call *freink*, but their owne Subjects are either *Latines*, *Armenians*, *Greekes*, or of another sort whereof I have seene infinite numbers in all that tract of *Bulgary*, and *Serviah*, who are baptized onely in the name of *Saint John*, their difference *Theologicall* I enquired not, but in faction I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another, as each loves the *Turke* better than they doe either of the other, and serve him for informers, and instruments against one another: the hatred of the *Greeke Church* to the *Romish* was the losse of *Belgrade* in *Hungary*, and is at this day so implacable, as hee who in any *Christian* warre upon the *Turke*, should expect the least good will from the *Christians* in those parts, would finde himselfe utterly deceived: I often was helpt by *Turkes*, and *Renegadoes*, against the malice of their *Christians*; at *Rhodes* they informed the *Bashae* of us for burying a Boy of our company, and but for a *Spanish Renegadoe*, it had cost our libertie. The *Latines* are *Epists*, but so few, and despised, as not to be reckoned: The *Armenians* or *Chaldeans*, are also *Christians*, but have a deeper tincture of *Mahometisme* than the rest: The *Greeke Church* seemes little inferiour in number to the *Roman*, for though the *Catholicks* are thicker in *France*, *Spaine*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, than the others in *Turkie*, *Muscovie*, and *Persia*, yet their Provinces doe so infinitely exceed those in extent, as will make the *Greeke Church*, though
in

in thinner Plantations, more numerous than the other: This proportion was assured cleare before the losse of *Constantinople*, which to *Rome* in selfe, if not considered as a Corrivall, was a deepe blow. Now in all *Turky*, the number of *Christians* is wonderfully abated, for beside the slaughter in conquest, they are daily diminished by other arts. The *Turke* takes a more pernicious way to extinguish *Christianitie*, than ever the Heathen Emperours did; their hot persecutions got them the envie which followes cruelty, and made the people compassionate the afflicted cause, whereby commiseration which is a strong piece of humane nature, blew the flame of zeal; and raised more affection to the cause, than terror could suppress; thence came the saying, *Sanguis Martyrum seminat Ecclesiam*: the *Turke* puts none to death for Religion, whereby none from *Fear*, or *Gallows* move compassion to their cause, Nor rather smiles the purse, than unprofitable blood, and by perpetuall poverty renders them low towards himselfe, and heavier to one another: His turns the *Christian* Churches into *Moskees*, much suppressing the public exercise of Religion, especially of the *Romish*, though not utterly, so that each generation becomes lesse instructed than other, in so much that in this time (as by tryall is found) many who profess themselves *Christians*, scarce know what they meane by being so. Finally, perceiving themselves poore, wretched, taxed, disgraced, deprived of their children, and subject to the insolence of every *Moslem*, they begin to consider, and preferre this present World, before that other which they so little understand

derstand. This turnes so many thousands to *Mahometanisme*, and prevailes with lesse scandall, than fire and sword would doe, in as much as it goes lesse harsh with a man to forget his Religion, than to defie it; for conscience wrought on by education, holds the minde of man, as a lace wound about a body; the *Turkish* course unlaces it by degrees, as it had beene wound up, so bringing it off cleare; but bloody persecution striving to pull it away at a snatch, is too sudden a violence, disordering and intangling things faster then they were. Thus if we view these affaires no further than the eye of reason can reach, hee seemes in a probable way to taint all the *Christians* under his Dominions; but it must be the worke of time; in the meane while, they serve to fill his coffers, and in effect supply him with *Gibednites* and Husbandmen to till his Land, while his *Musselmans* are reserved to the commanding employment of the Sword. Therefore hee doth not much care for a generall conversion, as appeared in *Solyman* the second, who seeing a company of many thousands fall downe before him, and hold up the fore-finger, (as their manner of conversion is) hee asked what moved them to turne, they replyed it was to bee eased of their heave taxations; hee disdainig that basenesse, or not willing to loose in tribute, for an unsound accession in Religion, rejected their conversion, and doubled their taxations: Neverthelesse particular Convertites, if serious, voluntary, and Persons of important condition, are received with honour, and large reward, especially strangers; I saw at *Belgrade* a feast carryed by aboue threescore persons, and after
P all,

all, a Horse worth at least thirty pounds, sent from the *Basha* to one of these at the day of his circumcison, and I was told hee had nere a thousand Dollers given by others; but hee had borne good office in *Transilvania*. I once met at a feast a youth whose Father was Governour of a neighbour Towne in *Transilvania*; some in a jesting manner threatened circumcison to us both: I knowing their interest lay all towards him, first severed my cause from his, and then jested my selfe off. But the next day, they sent to apprehend him; and if some of his Countrymen had not held him over the *Danubius* by night, hee had bene thus up, for beside the interest of state, he was a handsome youth, and his Father able for ransom, which are two strong motives; unless it bee upon such occasions, there is scarce any compulsion of conscience, and then not by death, where no criminall offence gives occasion. I did much converse with *Amirguts*, and had good opportunity by their Italian tongue, to know what spirits they were, and on what motives they fell off; generally I found them Atheists, who left our cause for the *Zorists* as the more thriving in the Word, and fatter of preferment: these have us not otherwise than the Jew, who sell where they finde themselves abused for their Apostacy; then take heed, for in your name they get both revenge, and reputation of zeal: But with a more opportune behaviour, I have wonne much courtesies from them, and upon occasion, put my life in one of their discretions, and found him Noble; these are the voluntary *Amirguts*; there are another sort, whom hard usage, and captivity brings in, rather

ther than any ambition, or disgust at home. These though necessitate to hold on, yet they beare a great goodwill to *Christians*, and likely a deepe grudge to the *Turkes*; I first noted this by an Eunuch of the Garrison of *Belgrade*, I had with money made him to friend, against any necessity of flight, I going to visit him in his house, nigh the River *Danubius*, found him alone very drunke; hee out of that heat, and experience of my engagement, fell to rayle against the *Turkes*, and withall shewing mee how they had marr'd his game, well (quoth hee) doe you see that River, there seldome hath past weeke, since I have bene in this City, (which was halfe a yeare) but some night or other, I have throwne some of their children therein, and told mee that formerly in other places, hee had done many such secret revenges, for their gelding of him: before my experience of these Apostataes, I supposed that their paradise had won many from our side; but of all that I practised, there was none taken either with that, or other points of their doctrine, but manifestly with respects worldly, wherefore seeing how many daily goe from us to them, and how few of theirs to us; it appears of what consequence the prosperity of a cause is to draw men unto it, and how uncertainly they judge of all other merit. The chiefe Sect whereof I desired to be informed was the Iewes; whose moderne condition is more condemned, then understood by *Christian* Writers, and therefore by them delivered with such a zealous ignorance, as never gave me satisfaction: Their primitive profession was Shepherds, whose innocent kinde of life had leisure for

the study of that *Hyerarchie*, which in after times, their settled possession of *Canaan*, put into act; But (as we daily see,) Necessitie makes shifts, and nothing corrupts cleare wits more then desperate fortunes, and forreine conversation; so it befell them in their frequent Captivities, wherein the malice of their estate, and corruptions of the Gentiles, did extremely debauch their old innocence, and from Shepherds, or Tillers of land, turned them to what they now are, Merchants, Brokers, and Cheaters; hereto is added no small necessitie from their Religion, which as of old, so at this day, renders them more generally odious, then any one sort of men, whereby they are driven to helpe themselves by shifts of wit, more then others are; and so as it were bandying their faction, against the rest of Mankinde, they become better studyed, and practised in malice, and knavery, then other men: This makes them thrive notwithstanding all their oppressions, to such excessive riches, as by themselves, I have heard alleadged as a testimony of divine *Benediction*: They are generally found the most nimble, and *Mercuriall* wits in the world; which in part, is descended from the originall *complexion* of their forefathers, who gave notable testimonies of a subtle generation; and hath beene much advantaged by their *Mosaicall* institution of Dyer, a thing of no small effect to refine the bloud, and spirits in so many descents; yet above all, I impute it to this uncessant necessitie, and exercise of wit, which ever keeps it up, without growing too remisse, and stupid, as usually happens, where men are not quickned by such occasions: Hereupon it is, that every *Vizier*, and *Bashee* of State

State uses to keepe a *few* of his private Counsell, whose malice, wit, and experience of *Christendome*, with their continuall intelligence, is thought to advise most of that mischeife, which the *Turke* puts in execution against us; Nevertheless, in most of their conversation, I noted rather the dexteritie of a Cheater, or Mountebanke, then any solid wisdom; and so in their raylings at *Christ*, few invade him by any stayd politicke way of *Atheisme*, most of them prophane him with beastly tales or superstitious accoutns; Divers of them read the new Testament maliciously to cavill, and elude the miracles of *Christ*, wickedly imputing them to conspiracie among the Actors, and partialitie in the Writers, as of a Legend; above all places in Scripture, they abuse that, where it is said, that when he was to goe up to the Passcover, but few dayes before his Death, his kindred, and those about him did not yet beleeve; whereby they (not knowing faith to be the gift of grace, rather then of reason) slander his miracles for not so manifest as we conceive: Once at their celebration of a Sabbath at *Niss* in *Serviah*, I was walking with divers of their *Rabbines*, especially one, much revered by the rest, who was principall of the Synagogue at *Sophya*; hee would needs urge a discourse of *Christianity*, where after his malice had wearied it selfe, I asked him whether it were not an undenyable signe of Divine ayde to our cause, that with such a meeke humilitie, as that of *Christ*, had raised it selfe over all the proudest Oppressors; He (as the nature of poyson is to infect things of most contrary condition) perverting this reason, replied that *Christ* came.

came when the world had beene camed by the *Romans*, whose cruell victories, and heavy yoke had broken the Spirits of most Nations; whereupon he would not build his *Religion* as the old *Heathens* had ever done, upon *Heroique* brave acts, but on the contrary meeke humilitie of contrite hearts; which being the greatest number, (especially by that time they come to governe) causes it to prevaile so well; This seeming a cold *Atheisme*, he further made vaine, with an addition concerning the severall ages of the World; comparing the case with this *Adversitie* of man, whose infancy is simple; youth brave; manhood firme; but his decaying age faints till the end shuts all up; each of these periods did hee pretend guided by Doctrines furable, and to the latter rejected *Christianity*, whose humble contempt of the World, he ascribed to the Worlds old age, (as in man) growne weary of it selfe; After answer hereto, I desired to understand somewhat of their *Caball*, which I had alwayes held the great secret of the *Jewes*; I demanded whether it consisted in that *arabian* signification of letters as we suppose, telling him wichall, that it seemed strange, how letters, and words which were imposed differently by the humor of man, could reach upon the realitie of things in themselves, which did not acknowledge our devices; He answered, that in part the *Caball* did depend upon letters, and words, but only *Hebrew*, wherein *Adam* named things when he was in state of *Innocencie*, and understood their Nature; but in languages made since the fall, the foundation wanted; they as the issue of confusion assure nothing therein; then he added the

the story of it; telling me that *Caball* signifies *tradition*, which was the way whereby it was transferred from one age to another, and that it was in some measure a reparation of our knowledge lost in the fall of *Adam*, and againe revealed from God foure times; first to *Adam*, who upon his ejection out of *Paradise*, sitting very disconsolate, God (quoth he) sent the Angell *Raphael* to comfort him, and finding his chiefe sorrow to be in loosing the knowledge of that dependancy, and punctuall commerce which the creatures have with their Creator, and amongst one another, the Angell for his illumination therein, instructed him of the peculiar moments of time naturall, and proper to each passage, wherein things else impossible, might be brought to passe with facility; hereat I told him, that there was not in our Bible any mention of the Angell *Raphael* comforting, or instructing of *Adam*; whereon he replyed like a carfed Jew, that the *Septuagint* had (not only in that place, but in many others,) clipped, amplified, and mis-calced, the old Testament, the better to conforme it with their new; for their institutions Civill, and Ecclesiasticall which depended thereon: The *Caball* (said he) held in tradition many ages, till time with the accidents of the Flood, and *Babel*, lost it: Then once more God discovered it to *Moses* in the Bush; this he proved out of *Isidore*, a Booke high in esteeme with them; wherein in the second Booke God is brought in, saying, *mirabilia feci, et ostendi te tempora secreta, et finem*, *et principia dicam tibi, quia tu facies verba, tua audies*; therefore *Moses* published those *mirabilia*; the Creation; the law; and the *Israhelites* bringing forth of

of Egypt; but those *secreta, ac fines temporum*, he disclosed to none beside his seventy Rulers over Israel; these traditions soone fayled, in the oppressions under the *Philistins*; but the third time God revealed it againe; that was to *Salomon* in a dreame; for it is said of *Salomon* that he knew *initium, & consummationem, & medietatem temporum*; by this Art, he wrote many Bookes of all things from the *Cedar*, to the *Hyssop* with divers others; all which were lost in the Captivity ensuing: Therefore the last time, he pretended he restored to *Esdras*, whom as himself Writes, God made to retire fortie dayes, with five Scribes who in that space wrote 204 Bookes: the first 134, God commanded to publish for the reading of all, both worthy, and unworthy: The latter seventy were so passe private, only among the wise of the people; these latter yo they pretend *Caballistique*, and nor yet all lost: When I considered this Art, it put me in minde of what the Prophet sayes to the Church of Israel *Thy habitation is in the midst of deceivers*; for although in things of inferiour natures, as well as in the passions of man, there are *mollis aetas, & apta tempora*; wherein they are better disposed for this, or that impression, then at other times; yet doe not these open them further then to an agent that comes opportune, and in a way naturally proper to the pre-disposition of the subject; thus a Fever is easier cured at one time, then another; one medicine hits one accesse, another the next; the like may be observed in all things; but to extend this beyond its due limits, and to wayes improper, as to wishing, writing, speaking and other charmes, which cannot reach the realitie of things,

comes

comes to as profound a nothing, as *Hermes* his *Sigill*, or *Paracelsus* his *Spell* against *Flyes*: Their great councill of *Sanbedrin* consisting of sevenie one in imitation of *Moses*, and his seventie Elders, not being able to worke such wonders, did neverthelesse strive to continue the reputation of the old *Thearchy*; to that purpose they glorified this devise of *Caball*, whose pretence of secret information from God, even in their forsaken times, served them as *Namus* his pretended meetings with the Nymph *Egeria*, *Mahomets* raptures with the Angell *Gabriel*, and the like, to countenance their Ordinances with Divine repute among the People; This devise was well framed to take with the *Jewes*, who generally are light, ayeriall, and fanaticall braines, spirited much like our hot *Apocalyps* men, or fierce expounders of *Daniel*, apt to worke themselves into the fooles Paradise of a sublime dotage: They expect their *Messias* with an unwearyed assurance; and as all Prophetickall delayes doe easily find excuse, so have they; restoring their hope with augmentation of glory in the more perfect tryall; At his comming, they expect a temporall kingdome, whereof I heard them discourse with so much gust, as seemed to have a touch of the *Sadducey*, whose appetite relishes a present fruition, better then the state of Resurrection; To discover this fully, I told them that my thought it might seeme to them but just, that all those who had lived, and dyed constant expecting the *Messias*, should not by untimely Death loose the fruits of their constancy, but be restored to Life, at his comming, to enjoy and make up his Kingdome; this they received with much applause, and (as flattery uses to be) it was by them held an illumination, which they embracing of me, seconded with

such a *Romance* of their future kingdom, as shew'd a thirst of revenging their captivities, and therewith to enjoy the world in that timely Resurrection. Above all blessings given of God, they preferre that of *increase and multiply*; To hold it a blessing they have reason, but why that should be thought the greatest, I know not, unless because of their *Salutary*, ever noted for *propagation in libidinous Generations*, and so apt to grow like the sands of the Sea in number, or else for propagation of the kind, which is the chief act of those who consider themselves no higher, then as parts of the World, and of that taken in the bare concinnities, without any of its further operations: They may drink water alone, but not wine mingled therewith, unless they have a dispensation; that which is pure wine they call wine of the Law; this perhaps was one among other reasons, why they were of old, mistaken to have worshipp'd *Bacchus*: when they kill any living creature, they first turne the face of it Eastward, then saying, be it sanctified in the name of the great God King of Heaven, and Earth, they cutt the throat with a knife without any gap in the edge; if that be not observed they will not eat of the meate, but hold it utterly prophane; most of the farr they cast away, especially about the lynes and kidneys; that of each Mutton, or Beefe they scarce eat halfe; these with many other restrictions of Dyet, I urged as difficulties of victualing their Armies, when the *Messias* should come; but they readily saved it with power of miracles, which shall save him all labour, and cure: he is expected of the Tribe of *Judah*, which was settled in *Samaria*, where they beate, and in *Spain* to have millions of their race, to whom they give compleat dispensation, to convert to *Christianitie*,

flammy, even to the degree of *Friesthood*, and that none are discovered but some hot spirits, whose zeale cannot temporize: This reverence to the *Messias* makes them throughout the whole world, breed their children up in *Portugall* speech, and make it their domestick tongue. The *Jewes* of *Italy*, *Germany*, and the *Levant*, excepting the *Bandians* of *Spain*, are of *Benjamin*; the other ten Tribes in the destruction of *Ieroboams* kingdome by *Salmanasser* were ledde captives beyond *Euphrates*, whence they never returned: in which destruction, perhaps worse then this of their brethren, they had the happinesse never to persecute *Christ*: Then I asked if they had there degenerate into the race, and *Gemilisme* of the *Heathen*, as our *Christians* have done in the Holy Land, whom now we knowe from other *Turkes*, but by some touch of language: They ashamed of such *Apostasy*, told me, that these ten Tribes are not found any where, but either swallowed like *Canaan* company, or as other *Rabbins* write, blowne away with a whirl-winde; so appeare light wits to imagine God lesse glorified in his owne glorious wayes of Nature, because ordinary, then in the puffs of their vaine devised miracles: wherein while they affect to seeme grave, and profound, they become fond, and shallow, not knowing the wayes of that vertue which moveth all things: In their Divine Service, they make one of the best sort to read a Chapter of *Moses*, then some Boy, or *Ras-hall* reads a peece of the *Prophecs*; in the middle of the *Synagogue* is a round place vaulted over, supported by pillars, therein sometimes one of their *Doctors* walkes up and downe, and in *Portugall*ase, exalts the *Messias*, comforts their captivitie, and rayles at *Christ*.

They have a Cupboard made to represent the *Ta-bernacle*,

bernacle, wherein they lay up the Tables of the Law, which now and then they take forth and kisse: they sing many tunes, but frequently that of *Adonai*, which is the ordinary name of *God*; for *Iehovah* they mention not but upon high occasions; at Circumcision, Boyes are set to yall out *Dauids* Psalmes so loud as dimes the Infants cry: the Synagogue is hung round with Glasse lamps burning: every man at his entrance puts on a linnen Cope, first kissing it; but else they use no manner of reverence, or signe of devotion: I knowing discontent apt to disclose secrets, got straight acquaintance with one of them who had a great mind to turne *Turke*; his chiefe scandall was, that he had often seene their Elders in the midst of Service fall together by the eares, and with holy Candlesticks, incense-pans, and other consecrate instruments, breake one anothers pates: They suffer no women to enter the Synagogue, but appoint them a Gallery without; I did impute it to jealousy; but they told me it was because women have not so divise a soule as men, and are of a lower creation, made only for the propagation, and pleasure of man: this doctrine humbles their wives below that fierce behaviour, whereto competition, and opinion of equality might embolden them: When they turne *Turke*, which is often, they must first acknowledge Christ so farre as the *Turke* does, that is, for a great Prophet, and no more: They seldome turne *Christians*, because of *images*, and *Swines flesh*, which they hate worse then the name of Christ: they pretend (but maliciously) that those few who we see turne in *Italy* are not of them, but poore *Christians* hired from other *Cities*, to personate that part: There is scarce any sect so poore spirited, but will sometimes pretend to a miracle; so did they,

for all the voyage, they boasted of an apparition in forme of an old man, to this *Grand Signior*, whom he admonished in favour of the *Jewes*, and then vanished; but at *Constantinople*, where the Scene of the Fable lay, I could heare no such thing: If they were all united, I beleeve there would scarce be found any one race of men more numerous; yet that they can never ciment into a temporall Government of their owne, I reckon two causes, beside the many disadvantages in their *Religion*: First the *Jewish* complexion is so prodigiously *timide*, as cannot be capable of Armes; for this reason they are no where made Souldiers, nor slaves, and in acknowledging the valour of *Dauids* Worthies, so different from the Moderne *Hebrews*, appears how much a long thraldome may cowe posterity beneath the Spirits of their Auncestors: The other impediment is their extreme corrupt love to private interest, which is notorious in the continuall cheating, and malice among themselves, so as there would want that justice, and respect to common benefit, without which no civill society can stand: These are the chiefe notes which I gathered in conversing with the *Jewes*; Now there remains a word, or two of the *Zinganaes*: they are right such as our *Gypsies*: I yeeld not to those, who hold them a peculiar cursed stocke: sloath and nastinesse single them out from other men; so as they are the dregs of the people, rather then of severall descent: wallowing in the dirt, and Sunne makes them more swarthy then others; they abound in all cities of *Turky*, but steale not like ours, for feare of the cruell severitie, they tell fortunes as cheatingly as ours, and enjoy as little; their true use is for sordid offices, as Broommen, Smiths, Goblers, Tinkers, and the like, whereby the

naturall!

naturall Turke is reserved for more noble employ-
 ments: few of them are circumcised, none *Christians*:
 they wear their rags affectedly, but wander not: their
 habitation is havel, and poore houses in the suburbs:
 contempt secures them, and with that, I leave them:
 By this discourse, it appeares, that the *Turkish Empire*
 is in effect, divided into two parts: the *Turkes*, and other
 Sects; unto these are applyed the two passions of man,
 love, and feare: so as the Government is to keep the
 one sort so as they shall not desire mischief; and the
 other not able to effect it: so the *Turke* it is a sweet
 Monarchy, maintaining them to command the rest; to
 the other Sects it is heavy, holding them distracted
 with faction betweene themselves: disarming, rising,
 taking their goods, and children from them, and swing-
 ing them with as much insolency, as may not quite make
 them runne away. Nevertheless the *Great Signior* hath
 not the inconvenience of Tyrants, which is to secure
 themselves against their People by Strangers, who are
 chargeable, and perfidious, for he is without charge, is
 held up by Placations of his owne People, who in
 discent, and interesse are linkt with him; neither hath
 he the uncertaintie of a civill Prince, who much sub-
 sists on fickle Popular love: for he reigns by force;
 and his *Turkes* are a number able to make it good;
 wherefore he seemes as absolute as a Tyrant, as happy
 as a King; and more establishd than either: yet hath
 he danger from both parts: love makes apt to grow
 insolent, therefore his governing multitudes are that
 way dangerous.

This hath shewed us selfe in the muscles of the *Tur-
 kes*, even as deep as the blood Royal in His *Em-
 per* from the cruell Sects: in so good, they are

to be supplied, and chastised for rebellion; there is more doubt of depopulation, yet to prevent that, when any province hath bene overlaid, he restores it with a gentle *governance*, and slack exactions; and the *Towns* themselves, that their Farms may be well managed, hold up the Farmers with much care. There are two notable signs of this *Empire*'s strength; one is that most neighbouring States pay *Tribute*, or frequent presents, which is but another name of *Tribute*: The other is that although it be generally observed that two, or three successions of weak Princes are enough to ruine any Monarchy; this Crowne hath now had five weak Princes, without intervenue of any one active, yet is it in no part demolished: This present *Emperor*, though by reason of his age, and some other disadvantages, hath not yet put into action, is of *Spirit* like to equall the bravest of his predecessors: Now as all bodies, though never so strong, are subject to blowes from without, and diseases within; so is this *Empire* obnoxious to the *Persian* abroad, and errors of *Government* at home; One hath hapned of late years, which hath bred pernicious disorder; that was the mercy of *Achmet*, to his brother *Murat*; whom he seeing a book-man, and weak, did not destroy; this was contrary to the *Othoman* custome, and left a subject for ambition, and disgust, which rather then be without, would make one of waxe if it were possible; much more dangerous was it to leave one of colourable pretext, where there was so insolent a faction as the *Lamyaries*: They forthwith served their turne hereof, who else had not bene provided of a King, and so forced to endure *Osman*, for feare of destroying that line, in whose defect, they fall under the petit

Tartars,

...which they have...
...to take the blood...
...never be suffered...
...abolishing the...
...which hath bene the Sword...
...of the...
...If this discourse might speak the...
...it would make this act of...
...a virtue, a high...
...But in such a fierce Government, many virtues...
...and safe in our States, are against the foundation of...
...theirs: Thus have I set downe what I noted in the...
...Turkish Customes; all instruct, either as crimes, or by...
...imitation: Nor is the minde of man a perfect...
...Paradise, unlesse there be planted in it...
...the Tree of Knowledge both of...
...Good, and Evil.

HENRY BLOYNT.

FINIS.

